

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

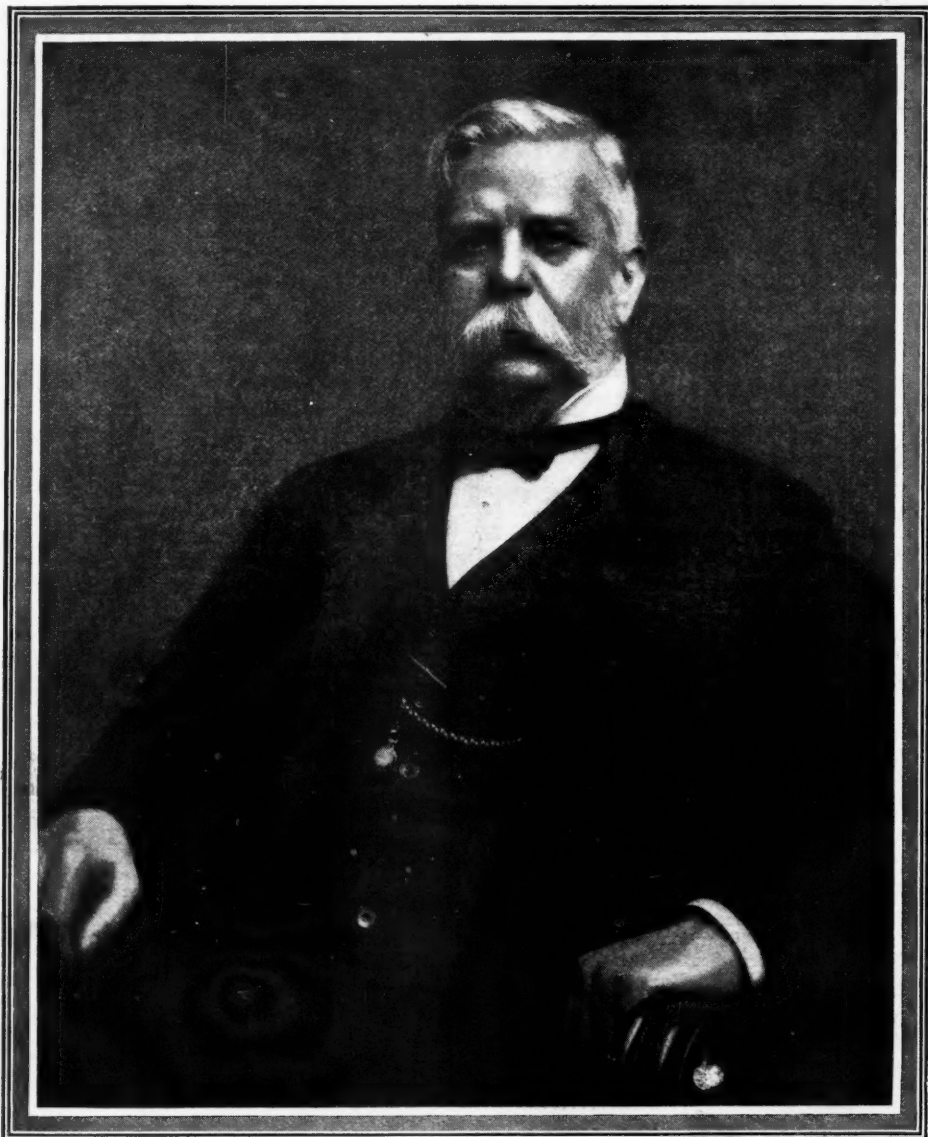
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GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, who died on March 12, was one of America's great men. Engineer, inventor, and organizer, his career embodied to a remarkable degree those qualities of genius and achievement which the world delights to honor. Born in New York State in 1846, he early displayed a fondness for mechanics and engineering, turning out inventions while still in his teens. Although very young at the time, he enlisted in the Civil War, his natural bent leading him into the engineering branch of the service. After the close of that conflict the maturing of his remarkable powers made him one of the leaders in the unparalleled industrial progress of the last half century. The railroad air-brake, said to have saved more lives than were lost in Napoleon's battles, made his name world-famous. The alternating-current system for light and power, the utilization of natural gas for domestic and industrial fuel, and the compressed-air signal were among his other notable achievements. He is said to have controlled more than fifteen thousand patents, three hundred of which were for his own individual inventions. A man of courage, foresight, and tireless activity, he established some forty companies in America and Europe, giving employment to fifty thousand men. Pittsburgh lent him encouragement in his early struggles, and that city became the center of his activities and his principal place of residence. He was honored at home and abroad as a benefactor of the human race.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*Mexico and the
United States*

It is a very reasonable and reassuring article that Senator Sheppard of Texas contributes to this number of the REVIEW (see page 431) on the Mexican situation, with reference to the Wilson policy. At a critical moment, when many voices are raised in loud though discordant attacks upon the firm position maintained at Washington, it is well to heed calm counsels and to analyze the problem with some sense of responsibility. Armed intervention means not only technical but actual warfare. It is the overwhelming opinion of those who are competent to speak on the point that an attempt to bring order into the chaos south of the Rio Grande by invading the country with our troops would be intensely resented, and would be met by an almost solidly united people who have now nothing left to do but to fight. The Carranza-Villa "Constitutionalists" of the north are quite as strongly opposed to foreign intervention as is Huerta at the capital.

*What
Intervention
Would Mean*

If intervention were undertaken by us it would be with the announcement of unselfish motives. Our Government would proclaim to the world its purpose to protect the Mexican people from themselves; to help them establish conditions of peace, order, and justice; to protect the lives and property alike of Mexicans and of foreigners, and to gain neither territorial advantage nor political ascendancy for itself. There would be all sorts of renunciations in advance. Congress, by joint resolution, would pledge the honor of the United States to a merely temporary occupation, and to a full withdrawal as soon as order had been restored. We should have won in the end, and established apparent peace; but we should soon have withdrawn and Mexico would still have its own future to work out. Meanwhile, we should have

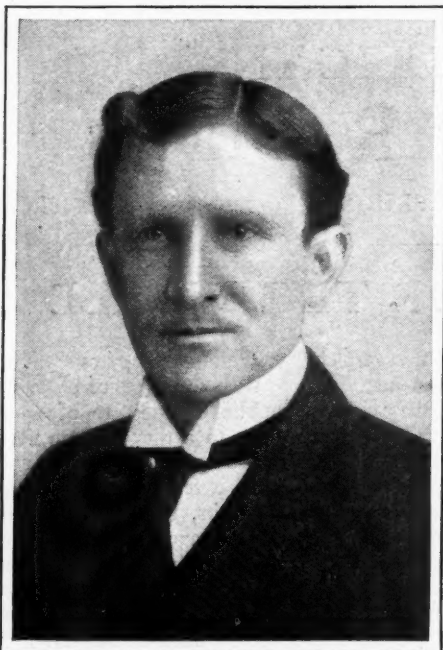
sent several hundred thousands of our young men into Mexico, with the sacrifice of many lives, with the public expenditure of from five hundred millions to a thousand millions of dollars, and private economic sacrifice and loss to a far greater extent. It is true, as Senator Sheppard admits, that the desperate conditions in Mexico have resulted in the unfortunate loss of the lives of Americans and other foreigners, and in the annihilation of property interests to a large amount. But a war of intervention would destroy all that remains of foreign property in Mexico before peace could be established, besides the incomparably greater economic sacrifices involved in the expense of our undertaking.

*No Task of
Humanity
Impels Us*

The dictates of humanity may, indeed, sometimes compel a great nation to make such sacrifices for the sake of ending massacre or torture in neighboring territory. But there is nothing in Mexico that makes intervention our duty, nor is there any large body of people in that country beseeching us to come and deliver them. The situation was wholly different in Cuba, sixteen years ago. Our intervention was an act of mercy to both sides. The war had been going on three years, and there was a deadlock. The Insurgents could hold on indefinitely, and Spain could neither conquer nor evacuate. Our intervention was eagerly sought by the Cubans, and it gave Spain an opportunity, after a slight show of resistance, to withdraw creditably from a ruinous predicament. What we spent in going to Cuba was small in comparison with what we saved to all interests involved, including ourselves.

*Breaking Up
the Feudal
Regime*

There has never been a republic in Mexico, but merely a modernized form of feudalism. Landholding has been consolidated in vast tracts,



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SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD OF TEXAS

(Who succeeded Senator Bailey and is making a highly creditable record, after several terms of service in the other House)

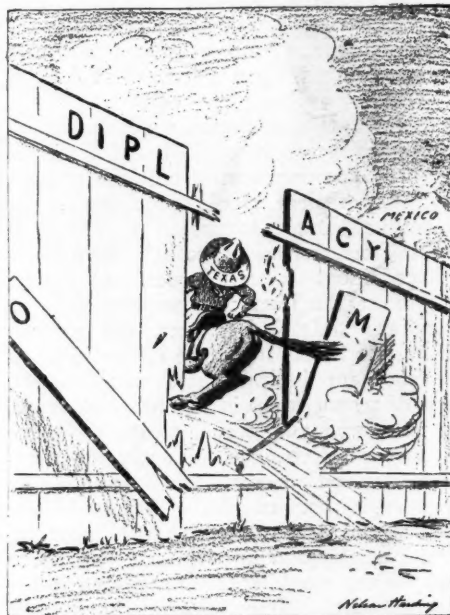
the great hidalgos not paying taxes on their land, and the whole area of the country belonging for the most part to a very small number of owners. With governmental acquiescence and participation, the other opportunities for wealth,—mining, banking, transportation, oil fields,—have all helped to maintain a wealthy ruling class. It was contributions from these sources of wealth to the Diaz régime that made possible the maintenance of an alert army that kept the country in subjection and presented to the outer world a picture of peace and financial prosperity, even if not of social progress. But the modern spirit is making its way everywhere in the world, and must be reckoned with even in Mexico. The world has lived rapidly in the past fifty years, and some methods that were both possible and excusable in the Mexico that immediately followed the failure of the Maximilian adventure are no longer to be relied upon. Military absolutism, tempered by assassination, cannot henceforth be condoned by us,—certainly not in the regions lying between the Rio Grande and the Panama Canal. Readjustment must be a painful process at best, but it is inevitable. The struggle is like the break-up of ice in the spring.

*A Larger
Ruling Class
Needed*

It is indeed true that the masses in Mexico are ignorant, and not fit for intelligent self-government. But, upon the other hand, it is true that the educated and competent class of people in Mexico is very much larger than at any former time. With proper land taxation, the partition of vast estates, and the encouragement of those institutions which in other countries make possible the welfare of a great number of capable men of moderate means and of fitness for citizenship, Mexico may evolve a public opinion that can demand and obtain a far better kind of government than has hitherto been known in that region. The thing that President Wilson seems to have believed from the beginning is that Mexico may even yet be pacified and controlled by its well-qualified and competent men, if they will but find some way to come together and create the new Mexico upon the ruins of the feudal autocracy.

*Huerta Could
Not Have
Succeeded*

To have recognized Huerta at once, and to have done what we could by our influence and prestige to help him gain the upper hand and subdue his fellow-Mexicans by force and terror, would have been a repugnant thing to do. It could have been justified only upon the reasonable assurance that the full protection of American citizens and interests would



ROUGH RIDING
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

have followed promptly; and that stability, together with social progress, could have been expected for a term of years. But the facts did not warrant any such assumption. Even in the case of Diaz, we had withheld recognition for a considerable period. Yet the times were wholly different, as also were the men themselves. It is not at all certain that even with our recognition Huerta could have pacified the country even temporarily. He represented nothing but his own personal hold upon the armed forces of a crumbling oligarchy. President Madero had come into office with the purpose of making some essential reforms. Huerta represents the sinister opposition to all that means progress and welfare for the Mexican people in the new century.

*Modern Progress
the One
Solution*

The way out is Madero's way, and the best men of Mexico must formulate a progressive and patriotic policy, agree to support it, and find capable and unselfish leaders to enforce and administer that policy in governmental offices. In a neighborly spirit, President Wilson endeavored to show Huerta the desirability of bringing all elements together upon the plan of patriotic coöperation. The conduct of Huerta has made it inevitable that there be civil war until he wins or loses. If he should win, his victory will have neither permanence nor usefulness. The modern spirit will assert itself in Mexico until such tyrants as Huerta are overthrown. If the Constitutionalists under Carranza and Villa should win, their success can have little of permanence or value if they attempt to rule the country on Huerta's plan, or even on the plan of President Diaz. The present struggle means the end of that kind of government for Mexico. If, on the other hand, the Constitutionalists should win and should put into effect radical measures of popular reform, they might, indeed, prove themselves unsuccessful rulers, and might soon go down in defeat. But they would have accomplished results of profound importance in overthrowing the old system, and in ushering in a



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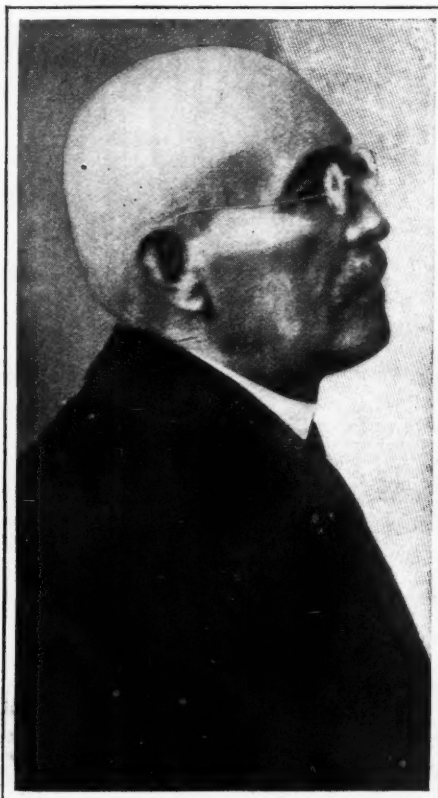
HON. OSCAR BRANCH COLQUITT, GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

(Governor Colquitt has been greatly stirred up by the conditions of anarchy existing along the boundary line between Texas and Mexico. The Rio Grande River is not a formidable barrier, and much of the civil strife and bandit activity of the Mexicans has been on the very border, occasionally involving accidental invasion of Texas. The situation is very harassing; but Governor Colquitt has proposed no aggressive line of action that sufficiently considers the fact that warlike measures would be worse than existing grievances)

new kind of economic and governmental life. A little more strife will discover the right leaders.

*Mexico Needs
a "Receiver"*

The solution that would be best for all interests in Mexico would be that of a "voluntary receivership" for a fixed period of from ten years to twenty years. Thirty years, of course, might be still better. Self-government under the democratic-republican forms is extremely difficult even for the most highly developed communities. The State of New York falls sadly short, and the State of Massachusetts is far from perfect. Mexico needs reconstruction much on the plan used by the United States for the temporary reorganization of Cuba, or for the modernizing of the Philippines. It does not need Americans to do the work necessarily, but it needs



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PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT HUERTA OF MEXICO

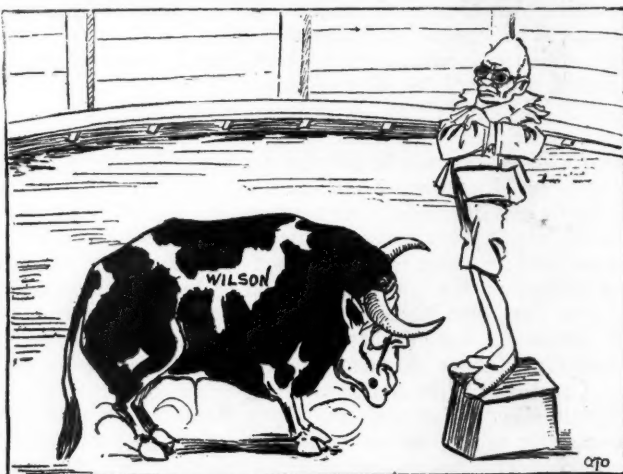
Sam" of stability and protection, while a picked group of Mexicans are reconstructing the institutions of their country. Taxation must be reformed, lands must be subdivided, education must be diffused, agriculture must be modernized, order and justice must be assured, the public health must be dealt with as in the Canal Zone, and administration in all directions must be made honest and thoroughgoing, so that resources may be conserved and developed, and the people of the country may have as good an opportunity for development and progress as the Filipinos are now having under institutions that have been created for them by the United States, but that are

already administered almost entirely by their own people.

What Might Be Done If Mexico could thus be taken in hand for ten or twenty or thirty years, so that its best people might be helped into the control of their localities, and so that public opinion might be developed, it may be believed that the country would go on very prosperously and have a future as a real republic. But the United States cannot contemplate any such task of reorganization without the good-will and the demand of important elements of the Mexican people. And it cannot have this good-will unless the people of Mexico are convinced that we are not seeking advantages for ourselves. It is conceivable that the existing civil war might become so unendurable that after another year of it the Mexicans would be glad to avail themselves of the neighborly assistance of the United States in a work of reconstruction on the sound and permanent basis of modern institutions of property, taxation, education, and justice.

The Discordant Opposition

Meanwhile, the critics of President Wilson's policy are in a weak position unless they can propose something of a constructive nature as an alternative. But the critics have no proposals to make that are either harmonious or convincing. Their ideas are mutually destructive. One set of critics still demands that President Wilson should "acknowledge his error" and recognize Huerta. This could accomplish nothing except to destroy such



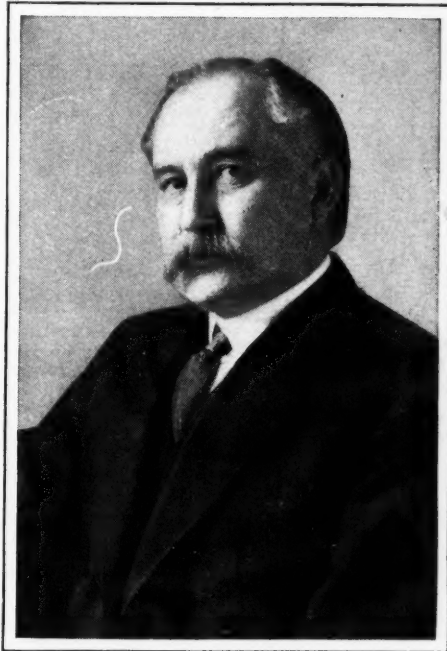
"HUERTA, SERENE AND UNAFRAID, IN SPITE OF THE THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES"—A MEXICAN VIEW-POINT
From *El Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico City)

moral influence as we have been establishing. There are others who favor a more definite and complete recognition of the Constitution-
 als as belligerents in the meaning of international law. A more clamorous element is ready for immediate war, and demands that we should invade Mexico in order to punish the wrongs done to certain Americans who have lost their lives or their property through having ventured to establish themselves in a revolutionary country. There are still others who would abandon the Monroe doctrine and would call in the powers of Europe to aid us in delivering Mexico from the Mexicans. But the powers of Europe had their experience in Mexico fifty years ago; and they are not likely to become embroiled again. Still others would seek the cooperation of the large and comparatively stable republics of South America. And it would, indeed, be wise to consult them very frankly regarding the Mexican situation. But they will not, of course, join in armed intervention.

*Mr. Wilson's
 Leadership
 Unshaken*

If we had the English or Canadian system of government, and the Wilson administration had to stand or fall by reason of its Mexican policy, we may be quite sure that it would meet the test and be sustained. Under the parliamentary system, the opponents of the Government would have to present a definite policy of their own. And it does not appear that they could agree upon anything to present. Of all their various suggestions, only two stand out strongly. One of these is the suggestion that we should recognize Huerta, and then wait and see what would happen. The other suggestion is that we should intervene at once by force of arms, in order to overthrow Huerta in his domains and the

Carranzists in theirs. The first of these suggestions is feeble and flat, in view of the developments of the past year. The other suggestion is reckless and shocking, and would gain no support unless in a portion of Texas and New Mexico. But the finely reasoned and admirably expressed statement of Senator Sheppard of Texas, in this number of the REVIEW, would seem a better expression of the real judgment of the people of that State than the utterances of Governor Colquitt. Certainly the showing that Senator Fall of New Mexico makes of harm to Americans and their interests in Mexico in this period of anarchy and violence is a very unhappy one. Yet there is reason to be thankful that it is not worse.



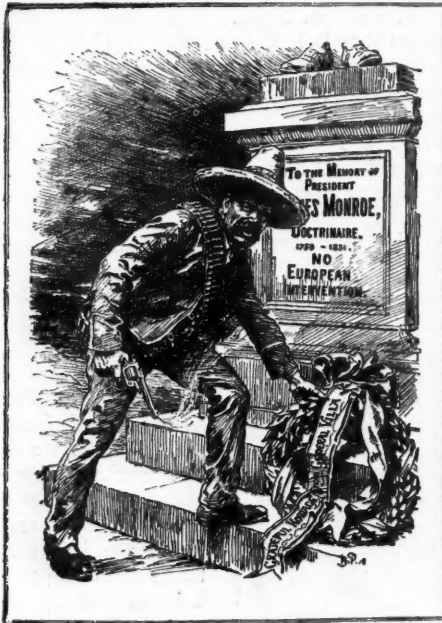
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HON. ALBERT B. FALL, SENATOR FROM NEW MEXICO

(Senator Fall is a Republican, a lawyer, and interested in mines, lumber, lands, and railroads, including mining enterprises in Mexico. He is the foremost advocate of the immediate use of the army and navy of the United States in Mexican intervention for the protection of American and foreign interests)

*War Averted
 Is a
 Triumph*

The great triumph of President Wilson lies in the fact that he has kept us from the terrible calamity of war. He has done all that he could to persuade Mexican leaders to adopt a compromise plan and cease their civil strife. He has not been guilty of neglecting Americans, and he has from the very beginning done all that he could to persuade our citizens to withdraw from the area of storm and danger. He is in a position to realize more keenly than most other Americans the full extent of the sufferings of our own citizens south of the Rio Grande. He is conducting himself with the same kind of patience and dignity under criticism that President Lincoln showed again and again in his difficult work. Great property interests were created in Mexico by outside capitalists upon a basis of false hope and security. That all legitimate investments may in the long run be conserved is indeed a just and reasonable wish, and a proper object of influence and



VILLA AS A DEVOTEE OF "THE DOCTRINE"
From *Punch* (London)



THE GODS CRY OUT AT THIS COMBINATION
PRESIDENT WILSON AND VILLA: "Hello, dear Pal."
From *Imparcial* (Mexico City)

effort. But it is not the business of our government to follow adventurers or speculators into unstable or revolutionary countries, with the idea of guaranteeing their projects at the cost of the treasure and blood of those who pursue less adventurous careers here at home.

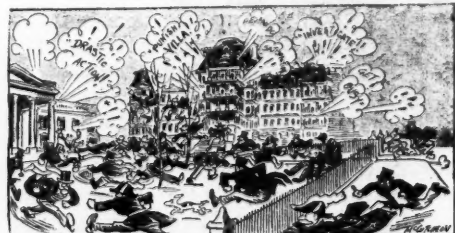
Thus, the readers of newspapers should be on their guard against losing their sense of proportion when a great issue is made of some individual outrage. If, for example, the British subject named Benton had been killed in times of peace, attention could be properly focussed upon it and prompt redress could be demanded and in some way obtained. Ben-

ton had lived in Mexico for many years, enjoying advantages which had made him one of the great land-owners. He had not become a Mexican citizen, but had kept his British citizenship as a thing to fall back upon for protection. The large things that are at stake, in our endeavor to maintain international peace while the Mexicans are embroiled in civil strife, cannot be sacrificed merely because Benton,—who was in every real sense a resident of Mexico,—had retained in the technical sense his rights as a British subject. Benton was taking his chances in Mexico; and in trying to save his property interests he lost his life. It is the business of foreigners to keep out of the way under such circumstances. Benton should



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When Americans are killed or injured in Mexico.
From the *Tribune* (Chicago)



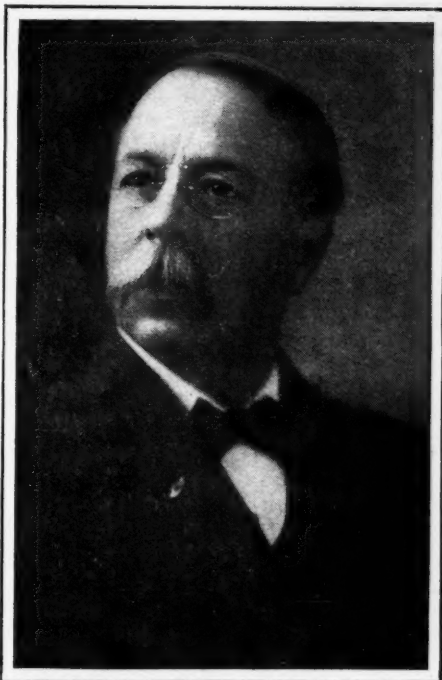
When one Britisher is killed in Mexico.

THE OBLIGATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

either have identified himself fully with Mexico, and borne his share of responsibility for the fate of the country, or else when the period of strife made his residence in Mexico impossible, he should have remained safely in Texas, or, better still, gone back to the country whose technical citizenship he was relying upon. We gave every warning to American citizens that if they remained in Mexico they did so at their own risk and peril. It is our duty to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, but it is not our duty to safeguard British subjects who choose to remain in Latin-American countries in periods of civil strife. The time will come for the presentation of claims. But the time has not arrived for intervention in Mexico by European powers on the flimsy pretext of wrongs perpetrated against traders in cattle and rifles.

*Foreign Policy
and the
Canal*

There is some reason for the present disposition at Washington to view our foreign relationships rather anxiously. There is nothing, however, for instance, in the immediate aspects of the Mexican situation that is likely to draw us into war if we continue firm in our determination to remain at peace. The improper treatment of occasional Americans remaining in Mexico or crossing the border, after many months of warning to withdraw, should not be regarded as a cause of war. Such unhappy occurrences must, indeed, be taken up at the proper time in damage



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SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN, OF OREGON
(Who champions the free-tolls view)

claims. Much less can there be any ground for serious trouble in the question about canal tolls. It is only the ignorant and the opinionated who are asserting that the tolls clause in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is open to only one possible construction. Until last month this country was committed, by both houses of Congress, by President Taft, and by the Department of State, to the doctrine that our domestic uses of the canal are not limited by the treaty. President Wilson has found reasons that convince him that we had better sacrifice the American view of the treaty for the sake of winning the good will of Great Britain and other foreign countries. His position is honorable and patriotic, though it involves a reversal that is, to many minds, regrettable.

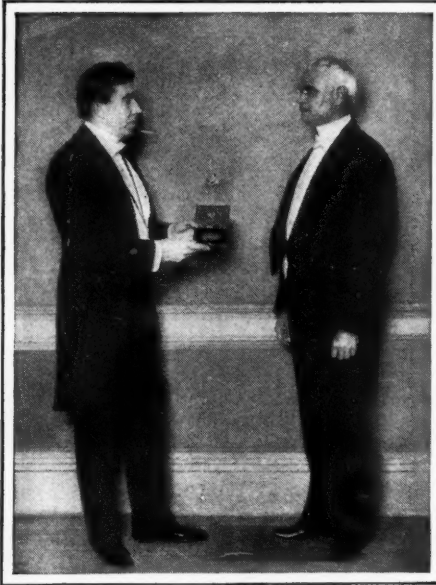
On March 5, President Wilson appeared before Congress and made a very brief but eloquent statement on this subject. He declared that he had formed the judgment in his own mind that the British contention was the right one. The most significant part of his message lies in the following sentences:

We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and



THE BIG THING TO DO, AND WE ARE BIG ENOUGH
TO DO IT
From the Herald (New York)

*The Presi-
dent's
Message*



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COLONEL GOETHALS RECEIVING THE "CIVIC FORUM"
MEDAL IN NEW YORK CITY ON MARCH 4

(The presentation was made by Dr. John H. Finley,
New York State Commissioner of Education, at a meet-
ing held in the canal builder's honor)

so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation.

I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the Administration. I shall not know how to deal with matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure.

Certainly the people of the United States do not wish to do anything that is wrong. But it will be very hard to convince them that they are not free to use the canal for domestic trade on any plan that they may decide upon. they care nothing for free tolls, but much for liberty of judgment. Mr. Wilson is also of the opinion that the granting of free tolls to our coastwise ships is not a good economic policy. And in this he is probably right. The treaty question, however, is a wholly different matter. Our own position is that Congress might advisedly repeal the clause which exempts coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls, but that it ought to reserve for future arbitration, or other solution, the treaty question that has been raised.

*The Canal
is for
Defense*

Colonel Goethals,—who was much entertained during his recent visit to Washington and New York and who is to be made a Major-General as well as Governor of the Canal

Zone,—declares that he expects to see the canal open for traffic within three or four months. At the rates of toll which have been tentatively fixed, it is not expected that the canal will earn enough to be fully self-supporting for a number of years. It is on this ground that Colonel Goethals does not think that our coastwise ships ought to be exempted from paying tolls. The object of the American people in building the canal, quite regardless of assertions to the contrary, was defensive. Our commerce did not greatly call for it, and the treasury of the United States was certainly not constructing a canal for the commerce of other nations. Nor was it the motive of our Government to provide a water route to compete against the transcontinental railways. The canal is not as large an engineering or transportation enterprise as the present and prospective subway system of New York City. If it had been demanded chiefly to serve as a highway of commerce, private capital would have bought out the French company, completed the enterprise, and sought to make profits upon the investment.

But the enterprise was entered upon as a work of patriotism, rather than as a commercial investment. Its fortification becomes the most vital thing in our series of coast defenses. The more captious our neighbors become,—the more unfriendly their attitude and spirit,—the more obvious will be the need of our



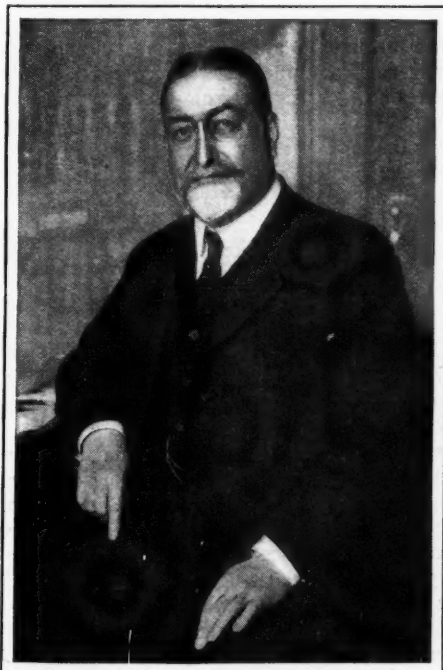
COL. GOETHALS AS THE NEW COLOSSUS
From the Journal (Minneapolis)

fortifying the canal very strongly. The British Government is now crowding forward the largest battleship program in its naval history. It is urging Canada at once to become a naval power in alliance with the United Kingdom. The canal question will have served one valuable purpose at least if it has helped to show other Democrats as plainly as it must already have shown President Wilson that we are living in the most aggressive moment in the history of politico-commercial empires, and that our position in the world, which is a strictly beneficent one, can only be maintained by our own efforts. It is a fact greatly to be deplored, but nevertheless a fact, that we shall have to keep up our relative naval strength in order to protect ourselves through a critical period. "Watchful waiting" is a sound policy, but a strong navy adds to its comfort and dignity. The pending naval appropriation bill authorizes two new battleships of the large modern class, six torpedo destroyers, one sea-going submarine, three coast-defense submarines, and four small torpedo boats. It cannot be too often said that we would have avoided the war with Spain and spared ourselves the complications involved in the acquisition of



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HON WILLIAM J. STONE OF MISSOURI
(Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate)



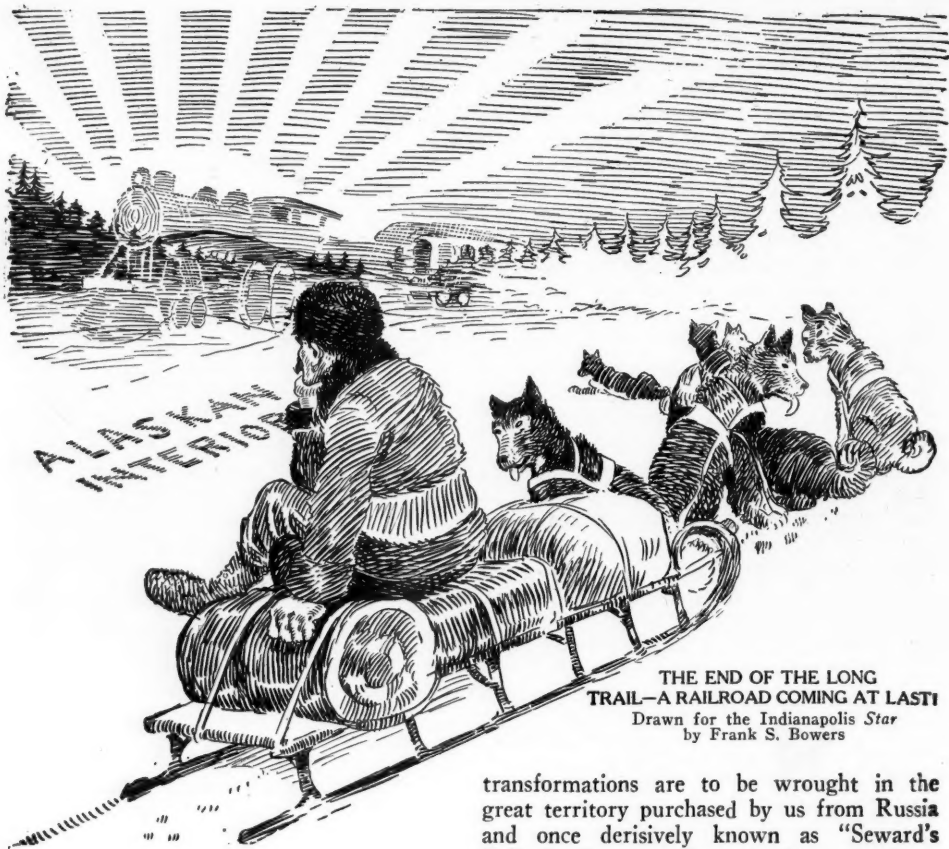
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PROFESSOR JOHN BASSETT MOORE
(Who retires from his place as counsellor of the State Department)

the Philippines if, twenty years ago, we had ordered a few more battleships. Our position in the world of to-day calls for a strong navy. We cannot afford a weak navy.

*Masters of
Our Foreign
Relations*

Senator Stone of Missouri has succeeded to the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, left vacant by the death of Senator Bacon of Georgia. In the minds of the public, Mr. Stone has been more identified with domestic than with foreign problems. Professor John Bassett Moore has retired from the position of Counselor to the State Department, where his presence was valuable because of his well-earned repute as an authority in international law and an expert in diplomacy. There was newspaper rumor to the effect that Mr. Moore retired because of disagreement with Administration policies, but there seems to have been no authority for such a view. He will spend some time in the revision of his important history of international arbitrations, and will later resume his place in Columbia University. Mr. Moore was Acting Secretary in Mr. Bryan's



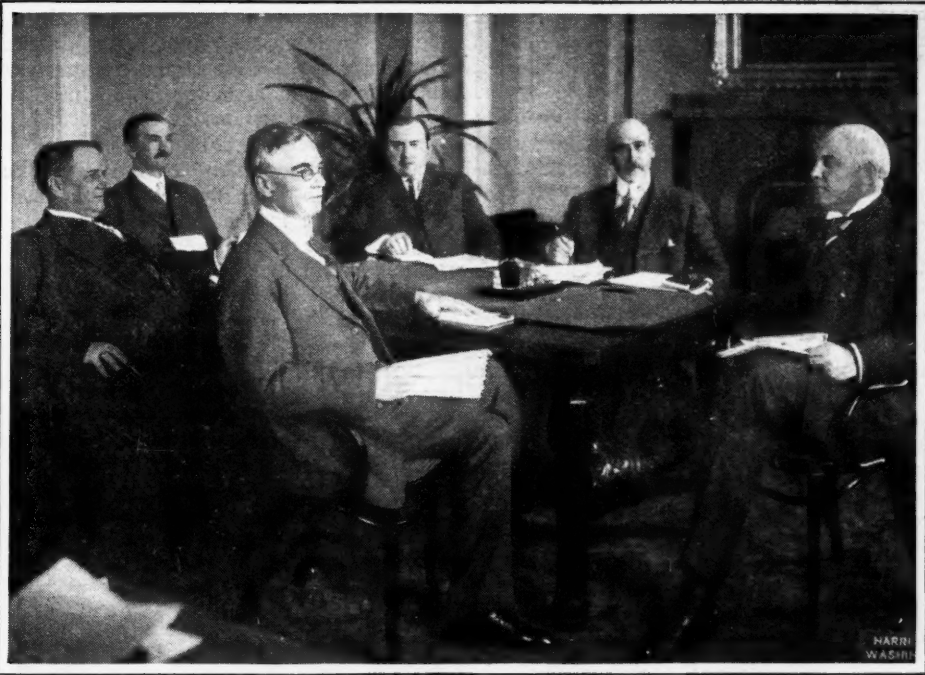
THE END OF THE LONG
TRAIL—A RAILROAD COMING AT LAST!
Drawn for the Indianapolis Star
by Frank S. Bowers

absence, his position being second only to that of the Secretary in responsibility. His successor had not been named as these pages were written. It is especially desirable that the State Department should be so managed as to give the country the impression not only of harmony and teamwork, but also of efficiency, alertness, and undivided attention to official business. There must not only be wise direction of a nation's diplomatic affairs, but there must also be confidence in that wisdom.

Alaska Will Have Government Railways

Great policies have been coming to a focus with astonishing rapidity during the past half-year. The people of the Northwest were asking urgently to have Alaskan questions taken up, but they had no faith to believe that comprehensive policies about Alaska would be enacted into legislation for a good while to come. Yet, almost without the fact having sunk into the national consciousness, we have already virtually completed the legislation under which immense

transformations are to be wrought in the great territory purchased by us from Russia and once derisively known as "Seward's Folly." Secretary Lane is the man of energy and of convincing statesmanship who has been able not only to formulate the measures that will transform Alaska, but also to secure their swift adoption. To begin with, the United States Government will proceed at once to construct a railroad of a thousand miles extent, and the bill signed by President Wilson on March 12 authorizes the expenditure of \$35,000,000 for that purpose. This railroad will open up the agricultural and mineral resources of the portions of Alaska that are most in need of immediate transportation facilities, and will in particular tap the great coal fields. We shall, in an early number of the REVIEW, give more detailed information, as the project takes on definite form, regarding the construction of this railroad. It is not an undertaking that has been entered upon to satisfy anybody's theoretical demands for the Government ownership and operation of railways. Alaska in the main will be developed by private capital. But the plan of a Government road best meets the existing conditions.



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THE COMMISSION WHICH NOW HEADS THE UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE

(Secretary Lane has put new energy into the work of the Reclamation Service, which advances millions for self-supporting irrigation projects, and which shows the highest type of efficiency in governmental engineering work. Mr. Newell still remains Director of the Service, but Secretary Lane has hit upon the happy device of a commission of five, including himself, which shall control the policy and confer upon the important phases of this Reclamation Service, which is so intimately related to the other policies of the Interior Department. From right to left, are: Secretary Lane, Director Newell, Chief Counsel W. R. King, Irrigation Supervisor O'Donnell, Comptroller W. A. Ryan, and Chief Engineer Arthur P. Davis)

Coal Lands to Be Leased Following the railroad bill, and assured of almost immediate passage and signature by the President, is what is known as the Alaska Coal bill, which provides a satisfactory plan for opening up the great fuel resources that are now to be made available for urgent needs, both public and private. Coal lands in sufficient quantity are reserved by the Government—first for constructing and operating the proposed railroad; second, for use of the navy; and third, as a possible check against monopoly on the part of coal-mining companies. There will, however, be no danger of monopoly, because the coal lands are to be leased in tracts of from forty acres to a maximum of 2560 acres; and, since the Government itself will see to equal and fair treatment of all patrons of the railroad, there will be no likelihood either of excessive prices to consumers or the forming of an Alaskan coal trust. The royalty rates are reasonable, and they will have periodic readjustment. This measure is one of the great practical triumphs of the move-

ment for the proper use and conservation of national resources inaugurated by President Roosevelt. Such a bill passed a few years ago would have obviated one of the most unhappy incidents of the Taft period.

Oil and Coal on the Public Domain

Secretary Lane's Alaska bills are followed by a splendid measure, sound in theory and carefully worked out in practice, for the opening up of our oil, coal, phosphate, and potash lands in the Western States, on a leasing system similar in its just principles to the Alaska coal plan. Secretary Lane would, of course, give due credit to members of Congressional committees for their work in helping to shape these measures, which have been introduced by Senator Myers in the one house, and Representative Ferris in the other, as chairmen of the Public Lands committees. As respects the great question of petroleum deposits underlying the public domain, the pending measure provides for the issuing of a permit for 2560 acres, which will give the holder a two-

years' right to explore for oil. Successful exploration will result in the granting to the license-holder of one-fourth of the land, while the remainder will be leased by the Government in small tracts upon a royalty basis. Great care is taken in the bill to guard against monopolizing the Government's coal lands, and provisions are made for leasing in holdings not larger than those to be granted in Alaska. A similar maximum area is fixed in the sections of the bill which provide for the leasing, on a royalty basis, of phosphate lands. These matters have been under discussion for a number of years, and the moment is ripe for the adoption of a leasing system, as worked out in the plan proposed by Secretary Lane and fully accepted by the Public Land committees. It is reasonable to expect that this measure may also become a law in the present session. The royalties accruing will be used to increase the funds of the reclamation service.

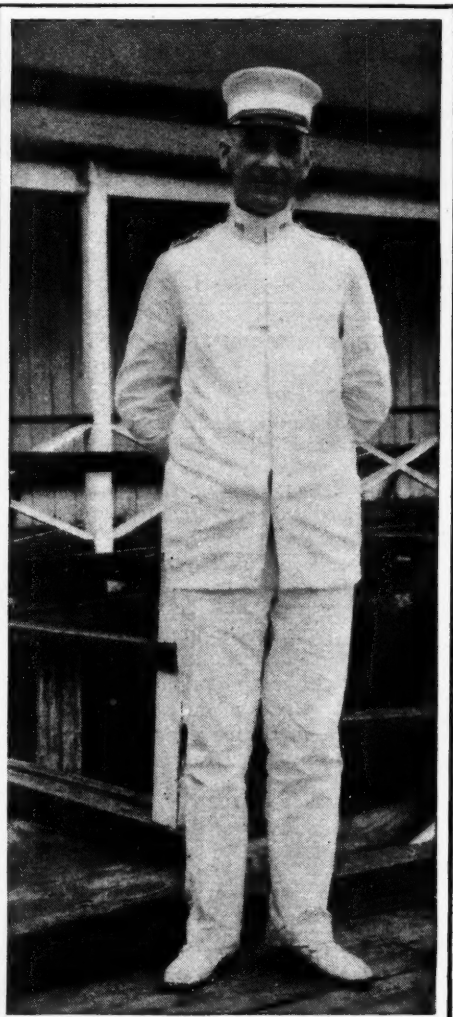
*American
Capacity
in Public Work*

Of course, everybody who stops to think knows quite well that we are going ahead confidently to build railroads and open coal fields in Alaska because we have had the courage to do other big things and have learned how. We have built the Panama Canal without graft, without extravagance, with splendid *esprit de corps* on the part of scores of thousands of workers, and with the result of training a number of public servants who could, if necessary, manage a like undertaking for the Government. Furthermore, in the carrying out of the great engineering projects of the Reclamation Service we have also shown technical and executive ability in the country's service and trained a group of men perfectly capable of constructing railroads in Alaska, tunneling the Andes, or carrying out any other piece of constructive public work. We have done important things in Cuba and Porto Rico with success, and what we have done in the Philippines, in spite of some mistakes, amounts to an amazing triumph when viewed in the total, as one sees it in the cumulative record set forth by Mr. Worcester in his two big volumes, of which we make editorial review elsewhere in this number.

*What Garrison
Will Find
at Manila.*

It is a very happy and fortunate thing that Secretary Garrison is said to be planning a trip to the Philippines in the immediate future. He is a man of sound judgment, excellent humor, and practical ways of acting in matters of

statesmanship. He is not the victim of the oretical views and doctrines. He has not embroiled himself in abstract controversies about our remaining in the Philippines. In the sight of the nations of the world, our sovereignty over the Philippine Islands is exactly like our sovereignty over Alaska. We are engaged in large tasks of development in the one and in the other. It is not in Mr. Garrison's nature to allow what is good of our work in the Philippines to suffer for the sake of a theory. For example, it is essential to the whole world that we go straight forward with the health adminis-



DR. VICTOR G. HEISER, OF THE UNITED STATES
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

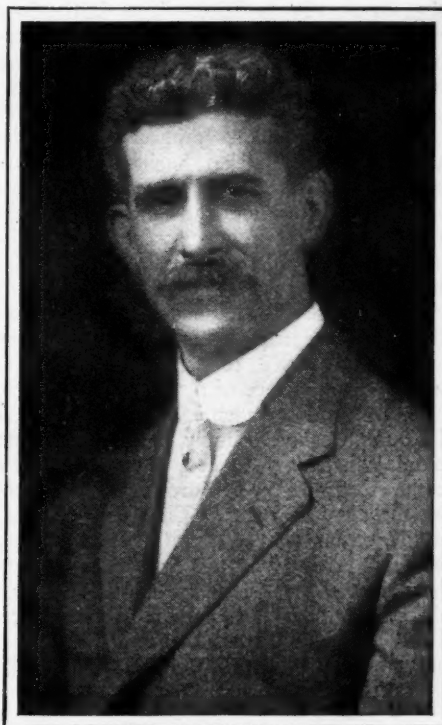
(Who has achieved a more notable personal triumph than any other American official in the Philippines)

tration of the Philippines that has been carried on so splendidly under Dr. Heiser, and that seems of late to have suffered a little because local views are too close for true perspective. Sanitary reform is so inconvenient for the immediate neighbors that it always makes friction. This has been true in Havana and Panama. It takes the lapse of time, and a certain geographical distance, to appreciate the value of sanitary reform.

Dr. Heiser's Brilliant Record
 Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Director of Health of the Philippine Islands, is a surgeon of the United States Public Health Service. He has accomplished a wonderful work,—far beyond what has been done in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Panama. Smallpox was constantly epidemic in and about Manila; Heiser and his men have wiped it out. They have vaccinated eight or ten million people. In many regions they have reduced the death rate 50 per cent. by abolishing amœbic dysentery. Dr. Heiser is a great authority on beri-beri, and he and his associates are eradicating leprosy, eliminating Asiatic cholera, getting rid of such parasites as the hookworm, and making the Philippine Islands healthier than the temperate zone. Our health work in the Philippine Islands is the most creditable public work we have done in the world, either at home or abroad. Yet the policy of late has been,—with a hostile Assembly and with Filipinos in a majority in the Commission,—to break down Heiser's work, to cut down appropriations for health service, and to subject positions in that service to the ambitions of young Filipino doctors. The Filipino Assembly, wholly a native body, has been making every sort of venomous attack upon Dr. Heiser and his work. The time is not yet ripe for the abandonment of our sanitary and educational enterprises in the Philippines. It must not be inferred that Mr. Harrison, the new Governor-General, is ruthlessly spoiling the best that we have already accomplished. Some of his removals of Americans have been for due cause. But he seems to have begun with a stock of views and opinions rather than with a stock of information. The process of modifying his views may be embarrassing, but let us hope that no irreparable harm may have been done.

Porto Rico Under Dr. Yager

Certainly the administration of Governor Arthur Yager in Porto Rico is showing nothing but the most fortunate results of a sagacious mind and a fine temper and spirit. Mr. Yager's



DR. ARTHUR YAGER, GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO
 (Whose administration is popular, and who is the champion of American Citizenship for the people of Porto Rico)

lifelong studies in political science give him a background of knowledge; and his work as head of a college in Kentucky has given him the habits of an executive and much knowledge of human nature. Governor Yager has become deservedly popular in Porto Rico, and he visited Washington last month to lay before Congressional committees,—at the instance of President Wilson and Secretary Garrison,—the various needs of the island, particularly as regards a thorough revision of the law of fourteen years ago, under which we are carrying on the government. It is to be hoped that Congress will do something for Porto Rico, along the line of Governor Yager's recommendations, before the end of the present session.

The Island's Condition and Needs

As we have said, it has been fourteen years since the passage of the Foraker Act giving the first civil government to the acquired island. At that time Congress knew very little about the proper methods of governing outlying possessions of this sort and so had to grope in the dark in its efforts to formulate a con-

stitution for Porto Rico. The institutions it created at that time were necessarily tentative and experimental and it is surprising that they have worked as well as they have in actual practice. Moreover, the Island has made tremendous progress in all the essentials of civilization during these fourteen years. Especially in education has this development been noteworthy. When Spain left the island there were only 20,000 children in the schools—now there are 200,000 children actually in attendance in the schools of Porto Rico. So, if the Foraker Act were suited to the Porto Rico of 1900, surely they are justly entitled to something better in 1914. In pursuance of a tariff policy which, of course, must be adapted to business conditions of the whole country, this Congress has found it necessary to deal a crushing blow to the chief industry of Porto Rico in abolishing the duty on sugar. This, it is claimed, could not be avoided; but it would be exceedingly fitting for the same Congress to show their interest in the people of the little island by giving them a new Organic Act. That would improve their political status and gratify their legitimate aspirations in the direction of self government.

*Citizenship, in
the New Bill*

The new bill seeks to secure these objects by including two matters of the greatest importance in the eyes of Porto Ricans. (1) American Citizenship. When Porto Rico was annexed to the United States, its people lost, of course, their Spanish Citizenship. They naturally expected that they would immediately, as a matter of course, become citizens of the great American Republic. In this they were doomed to disappointment. On the contrary they were made citizens of Porto Rico; and all during these fourteen years, though many attempts have been made to secure this boon of American citizenship, Congress for one reason or another has never seen fit to grant it. Surely, the time has come when this privilege ought not longer to be delayed. Citizenship in Porto Rico is meaningless. Indeed it seems in a vague way to suggest that some day there might be an independent Porto Rico to fill up the connotation of the term. In fact some of the people of the little tropical country have seized upon this germ of nationhood, and have begun to dream of an Independent Porto Rico. The best way to put an effectual quietus upon this dream is to grant at once in some form, Citizenship in the United States. Dr. Yager urges this view.

*Other Features
of the
Measure*

The new bill also gives to the Porto Ricans an instrument of government which places upon the people of the Island a larger responsibility for their own local administration. Nobody claims as yet that the people of Porto Rico are prepared now to take full charge of their government. They are a Latin American people with the characteristics and traditions of their forebears still clinging about them. But under the fifteen years of American tutelage they have shown fine capacity for improvement, and their advancement justly entitles them to promotion to a higher class. In fact such promotion is necessary if they are to continue their improvement at the present rate. Moreover, the fact that they earnestly desire a larger share in their own government is itself a reason for giving it to them, in just as large a measure as may be safe. Porto Rico seems destined to remain perpetually under the American flag. The interests of our own country and Porto Rico alike demand this perpetual connection. It is for Congress therefore to make the people of this tropical isle reasonably satisfied with our rule; for the Stars and Stripes cannot permanently wave over a discontented and rebellious people.

*Dr. Goodnow
for the
Johns Hopkins*

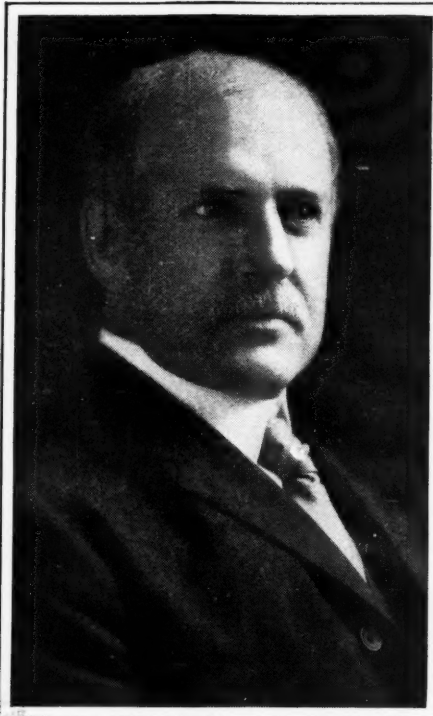
Some experience away from home helps us to appreciate the value of our capable Americans. Dr. Gorgas comes back to be Surgeon-General of the Army, having accomplished a wonderful advisory work in South Africa for health reform among the 200,000 Kaffir miners crowded along the Rand. Colonel Goethals is begged to come up from the Isthmus and do any one of a dozen things at home. Hon. Frank J. Goodnow is on his way to the United States from China, where he has been serving as legal adviser of the President of the Chinese Republic, because he is now requisitioned to become president of the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. Perhaps if Dr. Goodnow had remained quietly at his post as professor of administrative law in Columbia University, the trustees of the Johns Hopkins, looking farther afield, might have passed him by. The truth is that these trustees have for two or three years been anxiously searching for a president,—first upon the demand of Dr. Remsen, who was eager to retire for reasons of health, and then upon the demand of Dr. Welch, whose heart is in his work as head of the Johns Hopkins Medical School. But Dr. Goodnow, who has only been a few months in China, and



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HON. FRANK J. GOODNOW, LAW ADVISER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, WHO
HAS BEEN APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY AT BALTIMORE

who was as well known at Baltimore as in science and administrative law at Columbia. other parts of the country, had to have his He is an authority upon political institutions, experience at a distant post in order that his American and foreign, and exceedingly well strength and fitness might be the more ap- versed in all that pertains to municipal char- parent in the perspective lent by distance and ters and the structure of municipal corpora- in the contrasts afforded when out of his tions. He has served New York City on academic environment. It is enough to say charter commissions, has written valuable that there are many admirable professors in books on his special subjects, has been a great Columbia and our other universities who are traveler and observer in his "sabbatical" fully capable of meeting the demands for years, and is still in the very prime of his "presidential timber," or for political office. mature capacity for educational and public Dr. Goodnow is an Amherst graduate, with work. He will make an excellent president a record of postgraduate work in Germany, of the Johns Hopkins University,—an insti- and of long years as a professor in political tution of great rank and world-wide fame,



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HON. JAMES S. HARLAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

(Mr. Harlan is a lawyer and a son of the late Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court. He was very active and prominent in legal and municipal matters in Chicago before going to Porto Rico in 1901 as Attorney General. He has been a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission for almost eight years, is in particular charge of the hearings on increase of freight rates, and has just succeeded Mr. E. E. Clark as chairman of the commission by reason of the plan of annual rotation)

that has done much for the reputation of American scholarship.

Business and Finance, at Washington Much is pending, but little is ripe for presentation, in the field of national business and finance from the standpoint of Washington. The trust bills are changing so fast in the course of their consideration that we must defer their analysis for another month. They will probably be consolidated into one measure, with a trade commission as its central feature. The Federal Reserve districts and banking centers have not yet been announced, and accordingly the members of the Federal Reserve Board are not to be named until early in April. The Interstate Commerce Commission has continued its hearings, and kept the demand of the railroads for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates still unanswered. Undoubtedly the judgment of the

business world is eager to have the railroads put in a strong financial position. The Department of Justice continues to be occupied principally with suits against particular railroad and business enterprises, selected for reasons not always apparent to the public. The attitude of California towards the suit for separating the Central and Southern Pacific railroads is explained in this number of the REVIEW by an excellent statement contributed by the vice-president and manager of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Robert N. Lynch.

Dissolution of The New Haven System The efforts of the New Haven railroad to rearrange its affairs in a manner satisfactory to the Department of Justice, forestalling a Government suit for dissolution, seemed for a time somewhat uncertain of success. Mr. Howard Elliott, chairman of the directors of the railroad, had been in constant negotiations with Mr. McReynolds and had, early in March, agreed to nearly all the prescriptions of the Attorney-General. The New Haven was to divest itself of its trolley lines, its holdings of stock in the Boston and Maine, and its ownership of steamship lines other than the Long Island Sound steamers. The railroad had agreed that trustees for the Boston & Maine holdings should be nominated by the Governors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. It had already withdrawn from the Boston & Albany agreement with the New York Central. It was settled that as to the continuing ownership of the Sound lines of steamers, the Interstate Commerce Commission should make the decision. This covered all the vital matters insisted upon by the Department of Justice, but a deadlock came in the negotiations over the very important detail of the time to be allowed for the final disposal of the Boston & Maine stock. Mr. McReynolds felt that this matter should be cleared up and finished within the term of the present Federal administration.

Conference Averts Crisis The managers of the New Haven were fearful that the stock could not be sold on such short notice as two years, except at a sacrifice. With the certainty that a buyer must be found within so limited a period, they pointed out that the very few available buyers would naturally refuse to give as much for the stock as could be obtained if such definite time limits were not insisted on. Much alarm was felt by stockholders of the rail-

road and by New England interests generally at the reports that the peaceful arrangement with the Department of Justice would fail of accomplishment and that the Attorney-General would sue for dissolution of the New Haven system. Senator Weeks had a conference with President Wilson on March 16th and pointed out the further disturbance that would be created for New England investors and business men if the New Haven should not have a chance to rehabilitate its fortunes. In a subsequent interview Senator Weeks called attention to the fact that the New Haven would be forced to raise no less a sum than \$100,000,000 within the next four months to meet its maturing obligations, and gave it as his opinion that this money could not be found unless the legal difficulties of the system were cleared up. To the relief of everyone concerned, it was reported later that the Government would arrange for workable conditions in the forced sale of Boston & Maine stock, and that a receivership for these great railroad properties would be avoided.

*Morgan Firm's
relations to
New Haven*

A great deal of interest was aroused early in March by a statement from J. P. Morgan & Co. of the financial details of their connection with the New Haven railroad. So many loose accusations had been heard of the banking operations of the unfortunate railroad, with vague estimates of enormous profits made by its financial agents in handling its security issues, that the plain facts as set down by the Morgan firm seem striking indeed. The statement, which was made in reply to a letter of inquiry from Mr. Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven board, was accompanied by exact figures of the various financial operations undertaken by these bankers for their client, and covered also the question of any personal profit made by individual members of the firm in the floating of securities, in the purchase or sale of properties on account of the New Haven, and in the operations of the much talked-of Milbrook Company, which financed and constructed the subsidiary known as the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad. The Morgan statement shows that during the past twenty years the firm had handled a total of over \$330,000,000 par value of New Haven securities, and that the net profit to J. P. Morgan & Co. for the entire period was \$350,265, or only a trifle over one-tenth of one per cent.

*A Hard-Hit
Express
Company*

Early in March, the directors of the United States Express Company unanimously voted to go out of business. The company had been in existence for sixty years and had been prosperous up to the time of the recent extension of the parcel post system and the reduction of express rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The officials of the company said that while it might have been possible for their concern to continue, and to earn some profit in the face of the competition of the parcels post, it was in their judgment impossible when the recent reduction in express charges, said to amount to 16 per cent., came as an added handicap. During its prosperous years, the United States Express Company had accumulated a handsome surplus, the larger part of which it had invested in bonds and other securities of a substantial character. The *Wall Street Journal*, in a detailed estimate, places the present market value of these liquid security investments for the express company at a sum equivalent to \$45 per share of the concern's stock. There are other valuable holdings of the company, and it was felt by the larger stockholders and the directors that it would be wiser to liquidate than to run the risk of gradually dissipating their accumulated surplus in carrying on an unprofitable business. Fifteen thousand employees will lose work through the retirement of the company. It is said that the other express companies will find places for the best of these men.



A PRACTICAL BUSINESS SITUATION
From the Journal (Sioux City, Iowa)

*Other Express
Companies Are
Hustling*

These other express companies, most important of which are the Wells Fargo, the Adams, and the American, deny that they have any thought of pursuing a like course. The Wells Fargo is making every show of attacking the new situation with vigor and optimism. Energetic plans for educating the public into taking advantage of the new and lower rates are under way and the companies are impressing on their employees that these new rates, with their plans for betterment in service, give opportunity for an extension of the express business into wider fields. In the meantime, the current statement of earnings of all the companies show extraordinary decreases as the immediate result of the new conditions. The Adams Express Company sometime ago reduced its dividends from 12 per cent. to 8 per cent., and in March made a further reduction to 6 per cent., all of which is said to come from the income derived from investments, no return for stockholders being obtained from express traffic.

*Efforts Deserve
Encouragement*

It is much to be desired that the efforts of the stronger remaining express companies to do a profitable business should be successful. Merchants and manufacturers are of one mind in feeling that they need the express companies as well as the parcels post system. One large and well-known merchant has given some examples of the kind of service that absolutely required the express company facilities. When, for instance, his firm was called on to send many thousand dollars' worth of goods from New York to department stores in St. Louis, Chicago, or other Western cities for special sales, it was necessary to have these shipments made within 24 to 36 hours, and at present there are no other agencies, except the express companies, through which the transaction could be satisfactorily carried out.

*Standard Oil
Loses
Germany*

The German Government's project to create a state monopoly in illuminating oil will, it is assumed, prevent the Standard Oil Company from carrying on further its very profitable business in Germany. This is a bad enough outlook for Standard Oil stockholders, but they have further fears in the matter of the price to be paid for their property. The Standard has a vast distributing system in Germany and the value of its plant there is estimated at \$25,000,000. The bill creating a state monopoly now before the Reichstag provides that the German Government shall acquire the existing properties of the Stand-

ard Oil at an equitable price; but it seems that in the last analysis this price is to be fixed by the buyer. It is reported that the American concern is attempting to prevent the passage of the monopoly bill through a proposal to sell oil in Germany at a price not to exceed a specified maximum during the next ten years.

*Sugar
Trust's Bad
Year*

More serious still are the troubles of the American Sugar Refining Company. Under the dictatorial but successful leadership of the late H. O. Havemeyer, this company made great profits and accumulated a tremendous surplus, a considerable part of which was in such liquid form as to keep the concern always in the strongest financial condition. It is fortunate now for its stockholders that so much of its former handsome profits should have been saved for a rainy day. The last annual report published in March shows a deficit, after payment of dividends, of more than \$3,000,000 in refining operations. The officers give as the cause of this poor showing the prolonged tariff discussion and the resulting wide fluctuations in the sugar market, together with unprecedented competition among the refiners. The margin between raw and refined sugar, which represents the gross profit of the Trust, was smaller than in any year but one of the past fourteen. These tendencies do not seem to have been changing since the close of the Company's fiscal year. In the middle of March, the price of refined sugar to the consumer was 4.3 cents a pound, a lower figure than has been known before.

*Woolen Trust
a Cheerful
Loser*

Another great industrial concern to be hard hit by the tariff uncertainties is the American Woolen Company, which showed in its report for 1913 a considerable deficit after the payment of dividends on preferred stock, as compared with a surplus of over \$3,000,000 in 1912. But the Woolen Company had not only to revalue its raw material and supplies following the reduction of the tariff on wool; it lost heavily in the long strike of the garment workers last year. The president, Mr. William N. Wood, was not deterred by the bad showing of last year from taking a hopeful view of the possibilities for his company under the new tariff conditions. He makes the confident statement that when Americans try the imported woollens let in by the new tariff, they will come to a new appreciation of the superior qualities of the cloths made in their own country.

**Congress
and
Immigration**

Contrary to an expectation that was indulged in Washington, the Senate Immigration Committee reported the Immigration bill practically as it came from the House, with the literacy test retained. Late in March the situation in the Senate seemed to be this: While there were objections to the literacy test, it was admitted by those who favored a policy of restriction that agreement could not be obtained on any other test. It seemed probable, therefore, that the bill would pass, but the President was understood to be personally opposed to the literacy provision. As reported to the Senate the bill imposed a head tax of \$6 on bachelors and married men unaccompanied by their families. This requirement, it was argued, would keep out many undesirable aliens. Examination for insanity was also made more rigid.

**The Evil of
Unemployment**

As Commissioner Kingsbury says in the noteworthy survey of the unemployment situation that he contributes to this REVIEW (page 433), no roll of recruits for the army of the unemployed is regularly kept, and the extent of this serious economic evil at any given time is unknown. The frequency and boldness of newspaper "scare heads" should not mislead us, nor should the hysterical antics of a few misguided industrial "armies," whether organized or unorganized, be permitted to distort our perception of the facts; yet it seems to be agreed among observers most competent to judge (like Commissioner Kingsbury himself) that the past winter found more than the average number of men out of work in our great industrial centers. Impressed by the urgency of the situation, the new Federal Industrial Relations Commission has begun a special inquiry with a view to action by the National Government. The whole subject of irregularity of employment is to be considered and suggestions for legislation will be formulated under the direction of William M. Leiserson, State Superintendent of Employment Offices in Wisconsin, where the principle of free public labor exchanges has been successfully worked out during the past two years. Something in the nature of a federal bureau, to serve as a clearing-house for public and private employment agencies, is likely to result.

**An Organized
Labor
Market**

Practically all the American students of the problem agree with Mr. Kingsbury that one of the great needs is a national system of labor



THE PROBLEM OF THE OUT-OF-WORKS
From the Post-Dispatch (St. Louis)

exchanges. Although our trade organization is in general highly perfected, in this matter of buying and selling labor we are woefully behind other industrial peoples. As Dr. Leiserson very clearly puts it in the current number of the *Political Science Quarterly*, the labor market is still in the "peddling" stage. Each individual worker must go from door to door hawking his wares. There is a lack of adjustment between supply and demand; some occupations are over-crowded, while others are undermanned. Long ago we found that the products of industry could be handled far more advantageously in an organized market. We found that much waste was eliminated, that exchange was made easier, that supply and demand were made to meet more quickly. Would not an organized labor market tend to bring about like results?

**Workmen's
Compensation
in New York**

The New York Workmen's Compensation law, which was passed at the special session of last year's legislature in December and summarized in our January number, was repassed by the legislature of 1914, for technical reasons, and again approved by Governor Glynn. It is believed that the scheme of compensation for industrial accidents put in force by this law is as liberal as any in the world. Moreover, much may be done, under the provisions of the law, to make



MR. WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK

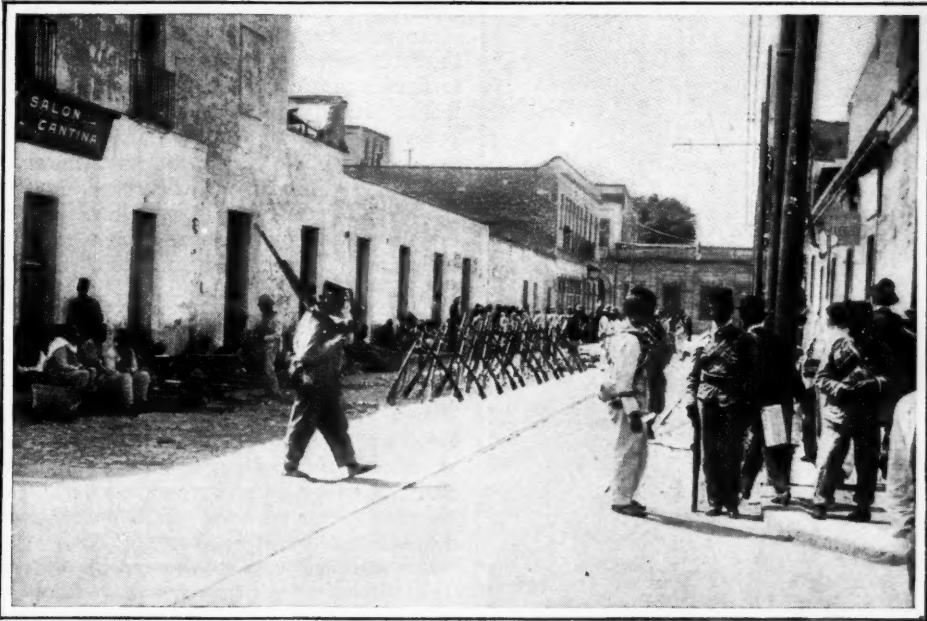
New York
State
Affairs

The past month has seen few important developments in the New York graft hunt. Mr. Osborn completed his work for Governor Glynn and sent to the grand juries of several counties the evidence of highway frauds that he had found. Even if most of the guilty men escape, the State has had its eyes opened and the next \$50,000,000 that is spent on roads is likely to be safeguarded in more ways than one. There will be at least some method of securing expert superintendence of the construction work. If the United States Government could spend hundreds of millions at Panama, and get the worth of the money, there is no inherent reason why the State of New York should not build its highways and canals economically and efficiently. There is reason to believe that the "up-State" wing of the Democratic party in New York has become convinced that "the organization" has not gained in popular favor by its recent identification with "the system." Mr. William Church Osborn was last month made chairman of the State Committee and Tammany withdrew from the position of leadership that it has held for a long period. Governor Glynn was not able to get all he wanted from the Legislature, which resolved to adjourn on March 27 and gave scant attention to any subject except the necessary appropriation bills. The police bills which Mayor Mitchel desired to have passed, in order to prevent the reinstatement of policemen removed from the force by the head of the department, seemed likely to share the fate of the Governor's measures.

conditions of employment safer in many industries and to reduce very materially the annual quota of accidents. Yet the value of the enactment may be minimized by unwise or ineffective administration. Governor Glynn seems to have clearly recognized this danger and in naming the members of the first commission he selected men who have a peculiar fitness for the technical duties entrusted to them. Two of the members—Mr. John Mitchell and former State Senator J. M. Wainwright—had served on the original Compensation Commission appointed by Governor Hughes. Dr. Thomas Darlington and Mr. Robert E. Dowling also have special qualifications for the kind of service that will be demanded in administering this highly important measure. Dr. Darlington was formerly Health Commissioner of New York City and Mr. Dowling is a successful business man.



MOVE ON!
From the *World* (New York)



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HUERTA'S SOLDIERS LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS UNTIL THEY ARE PAID AND FED
 (Last month it was reported that 149 of these mutineers and deserters had been shot in the outskirts of Mexico City by order of Huerta)

*The Protection
 of Foreigners
 in Mexico*

It has been widely believed in this country and generally assumed in Europe that the Monroe Doctrine makes the United States responsible for the protection of foreigners, including Americans, in Mexico. This belief was emphasized and invoked to complicate the intricate problem facing President Wilson, late in February, by the murder of a British subject, William S. Benton, and of a Texas ranchman and American citizen, Clemente Vergara, and the disappearance of another American citizen of German birth, Gustav Bauch. William S. Benton, a wealthy Scotch ranch-owner, was killed at Villa's headquarters in Juarez, on February 17. The rebel general claimed that Benton had attempted to shoot him, that he had ordered the Scotchman to be court-martialed, and that the sentence of death had been carried out in accordance with the law. Villa's statement was regarded as suspicious, particularly in view of the fact that, at first, he would not permit Benton's relatives, or even representatives of the United States, to know where the dead man had been buried.

*Effect of the
 Benton Case*

A great deal of indignation was aroused in the press of this country and of England, and a vigorous investigation was demanded. The Brit-

ish Foreign Office acted with restraint and moderation, and Sir Edward Grey showed his willingness to permit the United States Government to take the lead in dealing with the matter. Secretary Bryan at once demanded that an examination of the body should be permitted, and that it should be given over to Benton's relatives for removal. For a time Villa would not yield. Apparently he had determined to defy both the United States and Great Britain. He claimed that Benton had been a criminal, that he had violated the laws of Mexico, and that, having threatened his (Villa's) life, he had to die. He finally agreed to permit the body to be exhumed, and to allow the widow and certain representatives of the United States and Great Britain to look at it, but insisted that it must not be removed from the cemetery in Chihuahua. General Carranza, the nominal head of the Constitutionalist movement, at first seemed to give support to Villa. Just when persistent pressure had apparently induced Villa to comply with Secretary Bryan's demand, and a commission, composed of the British Consul at Galveston, two members of the United States medical army corps and two citizens of Texas, had started for Chihuahua, the permission was withdrawn. This action appears to have been taken in obedience to the orders of Carranza, who



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THE THREE MEN WHO REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES IN MEXICO

(From left to right: Consul-General Canada, John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City, in front of Mr. Canada's office at Vera Cruz)

insists that all negotiations should be carried on between himself and the British and American Government separately. Several days later Carranza appointed a commission to make investigation into the Benton and Bauch cases.

Was Benton
an Outlaw?

No apparent progress in the Carranza investigation had been made when, on March 17, the independent report of the British Consul at Galveston was given to the public. This stated, on what seemed to be reliable testimony, that Benton had not been executed in accordance with the verdict of the court-martial, but had been stabbed in the course of an altercation in Villa's headquarters, and that afterwards his body had been savagely mutilated. According to this report Benton went to Juarez to get Villa's permission to sell some of his cattle in Texas, in return for which he offered to supply the rebel chieftain with a certain amount of arms and ammunition. Disagreement over the terms, however, resulted in a quarrel and Benton met his death. This admission by the British Consul, that Benton voluntarily went to Villa's headquarters to make a deal involving

supplying the latter with arms and ammunition, clearly indicates that the victim of the rebel general's savagery was not entitled to British protection as an ordinary peaceful British citizen would have been.

The Case of
Vergara

The Vergara case was somewhat different. On February 13, it is stated in a report made by a captain of the Texas Ranger force, a number of Mexican Federal soldiers crossed the Rio Grande to an island belonging to the United States and stole a number of horses belonging to Vergara. The latter was requested, later on, by the Mexican military authorities, to cross the river to arrange for payment for the horses. When he did so he was immediately seized and shot. Vergara, according to this report, was a native Texan and was properly provided with a pass to cross the river. On March 8 Vergara's body was exhumed from the Hidalgo cemetery, brought across the river, and delivered to the captain of the Texas Rangers, to whose report we have already referred, and subsequently turned over to the relatives of the dead man. It is said to have been horribly mutilated. It was at first reported that the Rangers had themselves crossed the border and brought back the body. Later, however, the captain of the Rangers made it clear that he did not cross the river, but received the body on the Texas side. Since the deed was committed by Federal soldiers, peremptory demand was made to Huerta authorities in Mexico City for the punishment of those responsible, and Huerta, it became known, promised an inquiry.

Feeling in
Texas

The incident was made the occasion of what at first seemed like a clash between the State of Texas and the Federal Government. Governor Colquitt telegraphed to Secretary Bryan asking permission to send militia across the border into Mexico to find out the men who were responsible for the Vergara outrage. In a second telegram the Chief Executive of Texas announced that he had ordered a State inquiry into the killing of Vergara, and intimated that, if satisfaction were not obtained in any other way, he might send Texas Rangers across the border. Secretary Bryan replied that the sending of troops across the international boundary would be an act of war, for which only the National Government could assume responsibility. Mr. Bryan insisted that the State Department was doing everything possible to obtain punishment for those responsible for Vergara's death. That

Governor Colquitt's attitude is that of a large number of citizens of our States on the Mexican border is evident from the comment in the Texas press and from the speeches in favor of armed intervention made in the Senate by Mr. Fall of New Mexico. Members of Congress from California and Pennsylvania also have criticized the President's Mexican policy. We have already spoken of the problem of our relations to Mexico in its larger outlines and called attention to the article by Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, in defense of President Wilson's policy, which appears on another page (431) this month.

*Battles and
Finance*

The military situation, which had not changed much during February and early March, became important again on March 17, when the rebel general, Villa, having massed his forces just north of an important railroad junction point about a hundred miles south of Chihuahua, was attacked by one of Huerta's generals and defeated. A decisive battle on a larger scale than has characterized fighting up to that time was expected to follow at Torreon. Huerta had increased his army, and by forced loans upon the rich landowners in the Federal district and its vicinity had again succeeded in putting off his financial collapse. It seemed, however, by the end of last month that his lack of funds was compelling him to take a less independent attitude. On March 18 it was stated in the news dispatches that Huerta had consented to resume the negotiations with John Lind, the President's personal representative, which were broken off last August. Mr. Lind has been at Vera Cruz since last summer, and whatever business we have had with Huerta has been transacted with highly commendable success by our Chargé d'Affaires Nelson O'Shaughnessy. It was stated, on March 18, that Señor José Lopez-Portillo y Rojas, Huerta's Minister of Foreign Affairs, a man of fine reputation and modern views, one of the best known of Mexico's literary circle, had been directed to reopen unofficial diplomatic exchanges with Mr. Lind. Señor Portillo y Rojas arrived in Vera Cruz on March 18, and it was expected that he would see Mr. Lind at once.

*Premier
Borden's Thorny
Path*

Premier Borden, of Canada, is having a good deal of trouble with the Western provinces of the Dominion. In British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba the senti-

ment in favor of freer trade relations with the United States is growing rapidly, and the Liberals, under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, still vigorous despite his seventy-three years, are making the most of this feeling to embarrass the government. The Premier, moreover, has had to face much indignant criticism in the West because of his failure to make good his preëlection pledge to transfer the natural resources of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta from federal to provincial control. Mr. Borden claims that conditions have changed since he made his promise. To turn over these resources to the provinces, he says, would necessitate such a radical readjustment of the financial relations between the Dominion and the provincial governments that the Eastern provinces would be at a disadvantage, and they might prevent the accomplishment of the transfer. Among other problems vexing the Borden Government are those of Hindu immigration, the rivalry of the English and French languages in Quebec and Ontario, and the relations of great corporate wealth to the public. The Canadian people have been fairly staggered, during recent weeks, by the revelations of "graft" on a large scale in government relation to railroad building. Of this more will be said a little later.

*Industrial
Problems Facing
Him*

The Hindu immigration problem, particularly as affecting British Columbia, is increasing in gravity. The Hindu is a citizen of the British Empire and resents his exclusion from the Dominion of Canada as he has resented the unfair treatment meted out to him in South Africa. A glimpse into industrial conditions in the Dominion was afforded last month by the debate at Ottawa on the proposed inauguration of an old-age pension system. The members from the Eastern provinces generally favored the idea. Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, speaking for the government, however, declared, on March 4, that no action would be taken in the matter, since "it is absolutely certain that to more than 80 per cent. of Canadians old-age pensions rank as an academic question in which they are not interested, and for the consideration of which there is not a ripe public opinion." Canada, as one of the Nova Scotia members remarked in the debate, apparently lags behind in all matters of social reform. Its neighbor British colony, Newfoundland, however, is rapidly going through more than one stage of industrial evolution. Witness the extraordinary situ-

ation brought about by the fishermen in Newfoundland as recounted by "A Newfoundlander," on page 462 this month.

*"Graft" on a
Large Scale in
Europe*

Startling revelations of financial corruption on a large scale in most of the civilized nations of the world recently have emphasized that fact that, while "graft" is regarded with more reprobation and visited with more condign punishment to-day than among our ancestors, the ancients, it is hardly less widespread. Every little while our newspapers, especially during election campaigns, call our attention to the sordid and vicious relationship between our politics and corrupt commercial interests, and the other nations of the world are constantly yielding to the temptation to point the finger of scorn at American "graft." The first few weeks of 1914, however, have shown that just as sordid and vicious relationship exists in some of the old-world countries which are our bitterest critics.

*Election Corrup-
tion in
England*

Some months ago, as we set forth in these pages at the time, the British people were very much agitated over charges made by certain Conservative politicians against members of the Liberal Government in England to the effect that they had been heavily interested in the British and American Marconi Telegraph Companies and had permitted this interest to influence imperial legislation. While this charge was proven to be false, or at least without any substantial basis in its relation to Chancellor Lloyd-George, the Marconi scandal is still being aired in the British press. The House of Lords last month began an investigation of the entire matter. Late in February it came out in the press that Lord Murray—"the Master of Elibank"—chief whip for the Liberal party (himself involved in the Marconi scandal), who had been handling political funds in large amounts in the traditional manner of American politicians without a system of accounts, had, it was charged, "sold" peerages to the opposition. It was alleged also that Lord Murray had employed "disreputable methods" in attempting to "squeeze" concessions out of Colombia, Ecuador, and Costa Rica in the interest of Lord Cowdray, of Pearson & Company. He admitted "regretfully" that he had invested a large sum of the Liberal party's money in securities "whose value might have been affected by the action of the government." On February 16, Sir Stuart Montagu-

Samuel, banker and M. P., was convicted and fined \$65,000 for having voted as a member of the House of Commons, while he was, at the same time, "concerned with a firm making profits as government contractors." The action referred to took place in 1912, when Sir Stuart's firm carried out an important silver deal on behalf of the government in India. These revelations are filling the British press with forebodings and self-scourging.

*The Caillaux
Scandal in
France*

Shortly after the French agreement with Germany concerning Morocco, in the summer of 1911, it will be remembered, a scandal arose over some of the deals discovered to have been made between Germany and M. Caillaux, then Premier of France. It was charged, further, that a little later, when M. Monis was Premier (in 1912) Caillaux, as finance minister, for a consideration, compelled the public prosecutor to postpone the trial of the notorious Rochette, the fraudulent promoter of several "get-rich-quick" schemes, so that finally Rochette escaped full punishment. Since then M. Caillaux has been the subject of bitter attacks in several of the Paris dailies. Gaston Calmette, editor of the *Figaro*, has been openly repeating the charge that Caillaux conducted a regular business of setting up bogus banks, that he had "squeezed" concessionaires in France's colonies for his own private benefit, and had "grafted" election funds. M. Caillaux has always denied the truth of these charges, without, however, making any explanation.

*Its Tragical
Side*

The attention of the world was drawn dramatically to this state of affairs, on March 16, when Mme. Caillaux, wife of the Minister, shot M. Calmette at his desk. This editor had for weeks openly conducted the campaign in his journal against Caillaux. That statesman's wife claimed he had traduced her husband, although matters affecting her own private character were afterward revealed as reasons for her deed. M. Caillaux, who became Minister of Finance in the Doumergue cabinet, in December, had been the subject of much criticism because of his financial policy, particularly because, while claiming to be a champion of the income tax measure, which is one of the most important features on the program of the present ministry, he had actually brought about its defeat in the Senate. The assassination of Calmette aroused the Pa-

risians to the point of riot, Caillaux was forced to resign, taking with him Monis, Minister of Marine, the Doumergue cabinet was shaken, royalist anti-republican demonstrations took place in various parts of France, and a sensation similar to that following upon the Dreyfus trial is expected when Mme. Caillaux faces the charge of murder in court,—and this at the time when parliamentary elections are to be held.

Dishonesty in a German Steamship Company German governmental administration has been singularly free from financial scandal. Readers of this REVIEW, however, will recall the notorious Krupp "graft" charges, made openly in the Reichstag last April, by the Socialist leader Liebknecht. The Krupps were charged with bribing the German War Department and corrupting the newspaper press of other countries to publish war-scare news—for the purpose of making business for their armor factories. As is usual in militaristic countries, the investigations, as we have already recorded in these pages, resulted in a mild reprimand of superior officers and the exemplary punishment of underlings. Late last month a case of the embezzlement of more than \$2,000,000, and involving more than 300 employees, mostly captains of the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company, a government-subsidized line, was brought to light by a trial in Hamburg. The peculations had extended over a period of eighteen years and the scandal, it is feared, will involve the very life of the company. Maximilian Harden, in his radical journal, *Zukunft*, bewails this as "reducing Germany to the level of English-speaking nations."



JAPANESE ORATOR INFLAMING HIS FELLOW CITIZENS TO ATTACK THE DIET AT TOKYO

(Indignant at the naval graft scandal, the opposition to the government has been denouncing the Yamamoto Ministry and calling upon it to resign)

Naval Corruption in Japan Corruption in the administration of the naval funds in Spain, "graft" in the "republicanizing" of Portugal, dishonesty in the administration of army reforms in Turkey, a political con-



JOSEPH CAILLAUX, FRANCE'S EX-PREMIER AND EX-MINISTER OF FINANCE

(The assassination, last month, of Gaston Calmette, the editor of *Figaro*, by Mme. Caillaux, created a sensation which seems likely to rival the Dreyfus affair)

spiracy brought to light last month in Hungary involving the Liberal party in that country and a church congregation in Belgium, following upon the heels of the dismissal of former Premier Lukacs, for corruption in office, and the perennial official corruption in bureaucratic Russia complete the geographical graft exploitation of Europe. Echoes of the Krupp scandal in Germany were heard some months ago in Japan, when naval officers were accused of receiving commissions for placing with this and other German firms Japanese naval business. We have already, in these pages, told of the trial and conviction of these officials. Last month a Vice-Admiral, an Inspector-General of Naval Construction, was

arrested in connection with this charge. \$40,000,000." The press of the Dominion His apprehension and the suicide in prison of another official implicated led to a deadlock between the two houses of the Japanese parliament over the naval estimates and to serious anti-governmental demonstrations in the streets of Tokyo and other Japanese cities.

*Investigating
Canadian
Railroads*

Coming nearer home, Americans have read with surprise that our Canadian neighbors also have recently had trying experiences with the corrupt alliance between business and politics. The House of Commons, at Ottawa, has been debating the passage of an effective election law designed to end the electoral corruption which has been reported from all portions of the Dominion during recent months. During the debate one of the members of the House of Commons from Nova Scotia, Mr. Maclean, declared it as his opinion that there were no sections of the British Empire where corrupt practices in elections are as prevalent as in Canada. The Commission appointed by the Dominion Government, which for two years has been investigating the construction of the Transcontinental and Grand Trunk railways, reported on February 12 that "those in charge of the construction did not practise economy, but needlessly expended at least

*Plight of the
Canadian
Northern*

Manipulation is charged, resulting in "pyramiding operating company upon construction company" until the Canadian Northern Railroad, "although built on public credit, has been so monopolized by private interests that no public measures to supervise expenditures have been found possible." The Dominion Government has guaranteed \$60,000,000 of the Canadian Northern bonds, and the provinces have made themselves responsible for \$179,000,000 more. The inability of this railroad to meet its interest payments is therefore of deep concern to the provinces, whose natural resources are still owned by the central government, as we have noted in a preceding paragraph. British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba contemplate with much concern the possibility that these natural resources may be "commandeered" by the Canadian Northern bondholders to satisfy the obligations due. Meantime we read of corruption in Quebec in connection with traction companies in Montreal which are reported to have used undue influence with the provincial legislature.



JAPAN FINDS THE CANKER-WORM OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION IN HER NATIONAL FLOWER
(Apropos of the naval graft scandal)
From *Muskete* (Vienna)

An M. P. Offering His Vote for Sale But the most impressive evidence of the state of mind with regard to public honesty which apparently prevails in certain quarters in Canada, is the recent amazing offer made in an open letter of Gustav Evanturel, Liberal member of the Ontario legislature, to the Secretary of the Hotelkeepers' Association, offering to sell his vote and influence in the parliament to the liquor interests for \$10,000. The following day the Liberal members of the provincial legislature at Toronto, at their party caucus, unanimously adopted a resolution expelling Mr. Evanturel from the party and called for his resignation from the parliament. The father of the disgraced man, though a French Canadian and a Roman Catholic, was at one time elected by an almost exclusively English-speaking and Protestant majority to be Speaker of the Ontario legislature. The *Winnipeg Herald* bitingly remarks that "the cynicism of the people of Canada towards Canadian corruption is as terrible as it is pathetic. . . . It is destroying the confidence of citizens in popular government." Thus the circuit of corruption in



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ULSTER VOLUNTEERS DRILLING AT BALLYSHANNON
(The Earl of Leitrim inspecting the volunteers)

high places crosses all the civilized countries of the world. The bright spot in the situation is that the press is exposing and denouncing the evil. In Great Britain and Canada there are adequate corrupt-practices acts, which, when rigidly enforced, will do away with this evil. The other countries also have similar laws. This indicates that public opinion is sound and that legislation is reflecting the awakening moral attitude.

Home Rule
Concessions
to Ulster

Speaking in the British House of Commons, on March 9, Premier Asquith announced the government's "final" concessions to Ulster with regard to the Irish Home Rule bill. They were an offer that before the bill became operative a poll should be taken of the electors of the nine rebellious counties of Ulster to decide whether there should be an exclusion of these counties from the provisions of the law for a period of six years

from the first meeting of the new Irish parliament. If the majority of the voters were found to be in favor of this scheme, Ulster would be excluded automatically for that period, but would automatically

come into the union at the end of the period unless some direct parliamentary action were taken to prevent. Sir Edward Carson and the other leaders of the Ulster movement, however, refused to accept this offer. They insist that no time limit should be put upon the exclusion and demand that "further direct parliamentary action" (equivalent to the passage of another Home Rule bill) should be necessary before Ulster is included under the operation of the law.



MR. JOHN NAPOLEON REDMOND SIR EDWARD WELLINGTON CARSON

WHOSE WATERLOO WILL IT BE?

(From cartoon sketches in the London Graphic)

King George
Inter-
venes

It was learned last month that a few days before the announcement of the



ULSTER, THE UNWILLING BRIDE: "I REFUSE TO SAY 'OBEY'"

(This whimsical double play upon two situations in England, the discussion in the Established Church over the proposal to omit the word "obey" from the marriage service, and the Home Rule problem in Ireland, is from the *London Daily Express*. Note Mr. Asquith as the clergyman, Mr. Redmond, with the Home Rule engagement ring, as the groom, and Ulster, the bride, with the face of Sir Edward Carson, with Orange blossoms in her hair)

Premier, King George, on his own initiative, had intervened. The substance of his point of view as set forth to Mr. Asquith is quoted in the *London Times* as having been phrased thus:

I recognize that you have a mandate for Home Rule. But have you a mandate to dragoon Ulster into submission? That is the question. . . . The country has not given you a mandate to use the forces of the Crown to coerce Ulster.

The Unionists continue to demand the dissolution of Parliament and the submission of the question to the voters of the entire United Kingdom. The ministry, however, is unwilling to do this. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking for his colleagues, claims that the government is not unwilling to have a referendum on this one subject, but that it is absolutely unwilling to have its entire reform program stand or fall upon the result of a heated campaign over Irish Home Rule. Meanwhile it was reported late last month that the government was contemplating measures in opposition to the Ulster volunteer movement, including the dispatch of 4,000 troops to the region of Belfast. It was rumored also that Premier Asquith had secured warrants for the arrest of Sir Edward Carson and the other Ulster leaders, charging them with "sedition and criminal conspiracy." By March 21 it looked as though both the government and the Ulster leaders were preparing for real warfare. If pushed through without further delay Home Rule may become a law by June.

the rather "ornamental" office of head of the Duchy of Lancaster. A new proposal with regard to the naval rivalry with the continental powers was made by Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in introducing, on March 17, in the House of Commons, his naval estimates for 1914-15. In asking for \$257,750,000, an increase of \$13,750,000 over the estimates of last year, for new battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, naval stations and docks, and aeroplanes, Mr. Churchill said:

Whether or not the naval holiday idea is accepted, we have decided that further delay, accidental or deliberate, by the next strongest power to England will be matched by us.

Referring to the proposed contribution of three ships of war from Canada, which

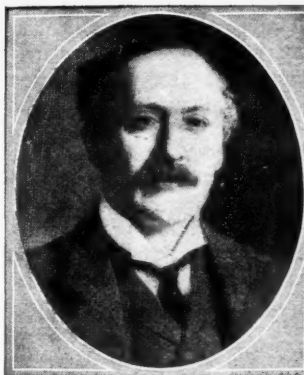
Important changes in the British cabinet

have resulted from the transfer of Hon. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, to succeed Lord Gladstone as Governor-General of South Africa. Hon. John Burns goes from the presidency of the Local Government Board to the presidency of the Board of Trade; Hon. Herbert Samuel from the Postmaster-Generalship to the presidency of the Local Government Board; Hon. Charles Hobhouse from the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster to the Postmaster-Generalship, Hon. C. F. Masterman succeeding Mr. Hobhouse in



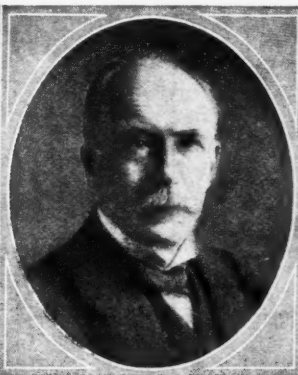
LORD NELSON CHURCHILL WITH HIS BLIND EYE OPEN FOR EMERGENCIES

(Alluding to the famous story of Nelson at Copenhagen closing his one eye to the orders he didn't wish to perceive) From the *Graphic* (London)



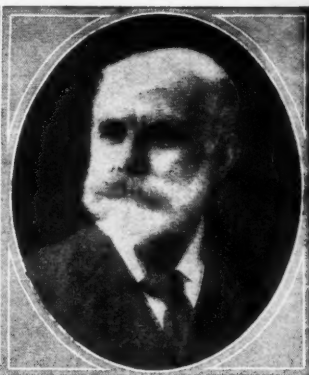
VISCOUNT GLADSTONE

(Who has resigned the Governor-Generalship of the Commonwealth of South Africa)



RT. HON. SYDNEY BUXTON, M. P.

(Who has been appointed to succeed Lord Gladstone as Governor-General of South Africa)



RT. HON. JOHN BURNS, M. P.

(Who succeeds the Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton as President of the Board of Trade)



RT. HON. HERBERT SAMUEL, M. P.

(Who succeeds Mr. Burns as President of Local Government Board)



RT. HON. CHARLES HOBHOUSE, M. P.

(Who becomes Postmaster-General in succession to Herbert Samuel)



RT. HON. C. F. MASTERMAN, M. P.

(New head of Duchy of Lancaster in succession to Mr. Hobhouse)

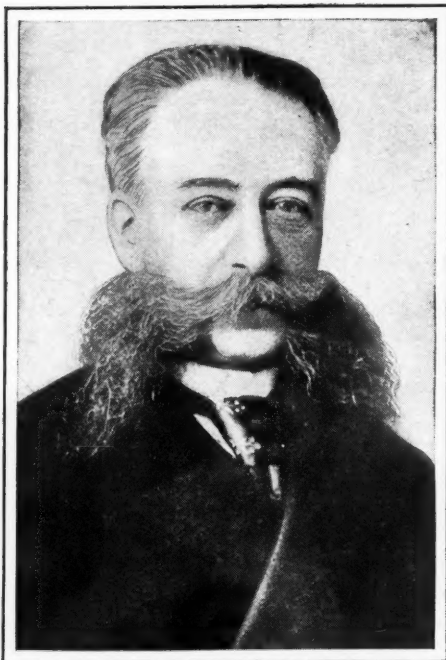
BRITISH IMPERIAL STATESMEN WHO HAVE EXCHANGED OFFICES RECENTLY

had not been realized because the Canadian Senate rejected Mr. Borden's proposal, Mr. Churchill expressed his belief that the contribution would be made very shortly. He complimented Australia and New Zealand and on the help they had offered and urged the building of naval stations and repair plants in Canada and South Africa.

The Cabinet Change in Italy

As a result of the enormous cost of the war with Turkey in Tripoli, of the extent of which the Italian public was not aware until recently, the Giolitti cabinet fell from power last month. In the debate on the budget, Baron Sonnino, leader of the opposition and a recognized authority on financial affairs, made a sensational statement. Instead of there being a surplus of \$23,000,000, as had been claimed by the government, he declared there was actually a deficit of \$2,000,000. The

Socialists, who occupy a commanding position in the parliament, under the leadership of Signor Bissolati, immediately demanded the appointment of a commission to investigate the waste of public money during the war. Following upon this all the Radical members of the Chamber, who had hitherto supported the government, joined the opposition, leaving the Giolitti ministry with a minority in the Chamber. The cabinet resigned on March 8. Giolitti, who is undoubtedly the most powerful Italian statesman since Cavour and Crispi, succeeded Luzzatti three years ago. During his administration important events have happened for Italy, chief among them being the Turkish war and the conquest of Libya and the wide extension of the suffrage right. During his term of office also for the first time the Italian Clericals took part openly in the elections, more than 200 members of the



Photograph by International News Service, New York

IVAN GOREMYKIN, THE NEW PREMIER OF RUSSIA

present parliament having been chosen with the assistance of prefects who represent the government, and the unofficial coöperation of the Bishops. On March 10, King Victor Emanuel requested Signor Salandra, former Minister of the Treasury, and who has done much for Italian finances, to form a new cabinet.

*A New Premier
in
Russia*

The vacancy created by the retirement (on February 11) "on account of broken health," of the Russian Premier Kokovtsev, who has been made a Count "on account of his faithful services," has been filled by the appointment of Ivan L. Goremykin, a member of the Council of the Empire, who, it will be remembered, was Premier between the administrations of Witte and Stolypin. The new Premier is seventy-six years of age, and a thorough reactionary bureaucrat of the old school. The Russian Liberal press is openly predicting that, owing to his advanced age, his authority will be only nominal. The real power, they claim, will be in the hands of the aggressive and reactionary Minister of the Interior Maklakov. The Ministry of Finance, which proved Kokovtsev's downfall, has been given to the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, P. L. Bark, an official of long experience but no particu-

lar attainments. Meanwhile, Czar Nicholas has issued a rescript deprecating the tremendous consumption of alcohol in Russia and calling upon the finance minister to find some other way of raising revenue than through the receipts from liquor. In the course of the debate on this anti-alcohol bill in the Council of the Empire, on March 3, a resolution was adopted in favor of adopting in the elementary and secondary schools courses in hygiene to call attention to the dangers arising from the consumption of alcohol. A new rescript from the Czar was read at this time abolishing the traditional custom of publicly drinking the health of troops after review.

*Is the Czar
Preparing
for a War?*

In her foreign relations, Russia is apparently incurring the suspicion and enmity of her neighbors to the west. The extraordinary military estimates submitted to the Duma, on March 12, amounting to more than \$60,000,000, show an increase of 30 per cent. over the extraordinary army estimates of 1913, and entirely in addition to the ordinary large appropriations (\$250,000,000 this year) for the army, have lent color to the rumors current in Turkey, Austria, Germany, and Scandinavia, during the past few months, that the Empire of the Czar was



SIGNOR BISSOLATI, ITALIAN SOCIALIST LEADER
(Who, it has been said, would be the first President of an Italian Republic)

contemplating a war of aggression. An understanding, amounting to an open alliance, now exists between Russia, Servia, and Montenegro, and the *Neue Freie Presse*, the semi-official journal of Vienna, insists that "Russia's disposition of more than a million men permanently under arms, looking towards Europe, is an unheard-of thing in modern history." This Austrian journal also calls attention to the fact that this increase in Russian military establishment coincides with the conclusion of the loan of 2,000,000,000 of francs by ex-Premier Kokovtsev for the construction of "strategic railways designed to facilitate the concentration of troops on the European and Caucasus frontiers." The French Government, so the *Paris Journal des Debats* tells us, consented to this loan only on condition that Russia "rendered fuller service to the alliance and took up a firmer attitude towards Germany."

Sweden's Constitutional Crisis
The agitation in Sweden over the difference between King Gustav and his ministry continues.

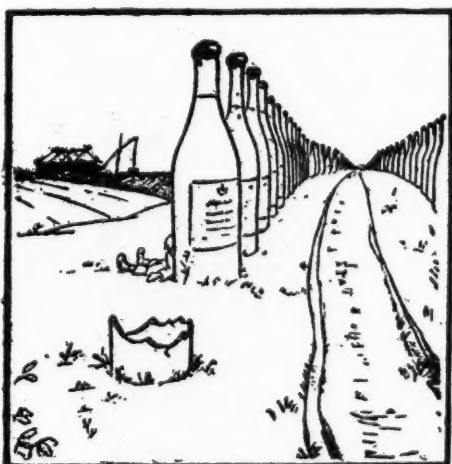
It has now, however, taken a turn which those who started it had not bargained for. It is no longer a struggle over certain measures of national defense against possible Russian aggression, but over the people's right to govern themselves in accordance with the constitution. Even the leaders of the Conservative party dare not accept the position assumed by the King in his address to the peasant delegations and in the subsequent correspondence between him and the members



WILLIAM OF WIED, THE NEW KING OF ALBANIA, WITH COUNT BERCHTOLD, THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

(King William and his wife, the Princess Sofia, arrived at his capital, Durazzo, on March 7, and it is reported that his troubles began at once)

of the Staaff cabinet. Upon the refusal of the Liberal party to continue responsible for the government by the formation of another cabinet, it was decided that it would be necessary to place the administration temporarily in the hands of a non-partisan compromise cabinet. A Conservative ministry was not even considered, the temper of the people being perfectly understood by the members of that party.



THE VODKA ROAD, RUSSIA'S DOWNWARD WAY THROUGH ALCOHOLISM

(As pictured by the cartoonist of the *Vovoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg)

The New Ministry

The task of forming the new ministry was then undertaken by Baron Hjalmar Hammarskjöld, governor of the province of Upsala, who succeeded in joining with him a number of men generally acknowledged to represent unusual ability. The prime minister himself, who will also be minister of war, has a remarkable record to his credit. He is a lawyer by education. For years he has been honored with one task of high responsibility after another, including several cabinet positions, the presidency of one of the country's two Courts of Appeals, membership in the International Arbitration Court at The Hague, and the post of minister to Copen-

hagen. The best-known man in the cabinet beside the prime minister is probably Knut Wallenberg, director of the Stockholm Private Bank, who has the honor of being the first Swedish minister of foreign affairs not belonging to the nobility. The new ministry proposes to make the solution of the question of national defense the main point on its program, and it appeals to the country not to let any partisan considerations interfere with such a solution. The country, however, apparently cannot forget the King's interference with constitutional government. Moreover, it is significant that when the Riksdag met for the first time after the new cabinet had taken up the reins, two members of the Upper House spoke openly for a Republican form of government as the only rational one of the present age. On March 3 the King signed a decree dissolving the Riksdag. The new elections will take place some time during the present month, the new Riksdag ceasing its existence automatically in the fall. This outcome is just what the Conservatives wanted to avoid. They are generally credited with having designed to force the Staaff ministry and the now dissolved Riksdag into adopting a defense law which they knew would be distasteful to the country at large. Thus they expected to obtain the extreme measures demanded by the military party, while not having to be held responsible for them by the people. In this way, it is said, they hoped to carry the country at the regular elections in the fall. This plan has now been spoiled. While the Conservatives may increase their representation in the new Riksdag, it is not thought likely that they will have a majority.

*Not Only a
Defense
Question*

The key to the situation must undoubtedly be sought apart from the question of national defense. This question is not an artificial one. No Swede would deny that the fear of Russia is widespread. Nor can it be denied that actual grounds for that fear exist. The Russian menace has advanced another step upon Scandinavia, with the extension of the Russian railroads to Sweden's border, the strengthening of the Baltic naval stations, and the displacement of Finnish pilots. This is the opinion not only in Sweden and Norway, who live hourly in the shadow of the bear's paw, but abroad. A German military journal recently remarked that the attack of Russia upon Scandinavia is inevitable as the expansion of enclosed steam, and that it will mean a life-and-death struggle for

the two countries. But a realization of the need of being prepared for the worst at the hands of Sweden's powerful eastern neighbor is by no means confined to the ranks of the Conservative party—although in Sweden, as everywhere else, that party is wont to claim a monopoly on patriotism.

*Land Reform
at the
Bottom*

The defense question was about to be solved by the retired cabinet, and effectively solved. But the solution proposed would have placed the necessary new taxes on the shoulders of the propertied classes, rather than on those of the people at large. There lies the real cause of difference. The Staaff ministry had already won the enmity of the large landholders and the large property owners as no preceding government by enacting legislation for old-age pensions, for the protection of the workmen against accidents, and other measures of social reform. The situation was and is exactly the same as that in England. The fight is the same. In Sweden as in England, moreover, the Conservatives have tried to begot the real issue by an appeal to the nation's fear of external foes. Those most familiar with affairs in present-day Sweden doubt that this appeal to prejudices as against real interests will succeed except temporarily—if it succeed at all. The country is aroused. The former cabinet has had the confidence of the people at large as no previous government for years. Utterances from every part of the country indicate that this confidence has not been lost. So it seems likely that the new Riksdag will be as determined as the old, in which case radical developments are likely to follow, with the shadow of a republic across the threshold of King Gustav's palace.



THE RUSSIAN BEAR (looking over the Baltic to Sweden): "Isn't it time to start westward?"
From Kikeriki (Vienna)

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From February 16 to March 19, 1914)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

February 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) defends President Wilson's position favoring the repeal of the toll provision of the Panama Canal Act. . . . The House passes a bill, similar to that which the Senate adopted, providing for the construction by the Government of a railroad in Alaska.

February 20.—The Senate rejects a proposed amendment to the arbitration treaties which would have excluded questions involving the Monroe Doctrine, Panama Canal tolls, immigration, and the admission of aliens to the public schools. . . . The House adopts the Indian appropriation bill (\$9,619,737).

February 21.—The Senate ratifies the general treaties of arbitration with Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Japan.

February 25.—In the House, Mr. Ainey (Rep., Pa.) criticizes the "drifting" policy of the Wilson administration in its handling of the Mexican situation.

February 26.—In the House, Mr. Kahn (Rep., Cal.) criticizes the Administration's policy in Mexico, and urges a friendly intervention by the United States and the more stable of the governments of South America; the Urgent Deficiency bill (\$9,000,000) is adopted. . . . The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce holds its first formal hearing on the Administration's proposed anti-trust legislation.

February 27.—In the Senate, a bill is favorably reported which is designed to regulate the sale of cotton for future delivery; a bill is passed giving effect to the treaty with Great Britain of

April, 1908, for the protection of fisheries in waters contiguous to the United States and Canada. . . . The House, for the third successive day, listens to an attack on the Administration's Mexican policy; Mr. Mondell (Rep., Wyo.) directs his criticism mainly against Secretary of State Bryan.

February 28.—The Senate adopts the Post-Office appropriation bill. . . . In the House, the Naval appropriation bill (\$140,000,000) is reported, authorizing the construction of two battleships.

March 2.—In the House, the bill giving effect to the fisheries treaty with Great Britain fails to obtain a two-thirds vote necessary for immediate passage under suspended rules.

March 5.—Both branches assemble in the House chamber and are addressed by the President, who urges the repeal of the provision in the Panama Canal act of August, 1912, which exempted from payment of tolls vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States.

March 6.—In the Senate, Mr. Works (Rep., Cal.) criticizes the entire course of the Administration's Mexican policy. . . . In the House, a bill for the repeal of the toll-exemption clause in the Panama Canal Act is favorably reported from committee.

March 9.—In the Senate, Mr. Fall (Rep., N. M.) urges that the army and navy of the United States be used immediately to restore order and maintain peace in Mexico. . . . In the House, the Administration's bill for leasing coal lands in Alaska, on a royalty basis, is favorably reported from committee.

March 11.—The House passes a measure creat-



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MISS ELEANOR RANDOLPH WILSON, WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO THE HON. WILLIAM G. M'ADOO HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED

(Miss Wilson is the youngest of the three daughters of President and Mrs. Wilson. She inherits from her mother a fondness for painting, and has won praise for her recent participation in an allegorical bird play [see page 502]. She is possessed of a vivacious manner, and is an enthusiastic participant in outdoor sports)

ing a Bureau of Labor Safety in the Department of Labor.

March 13.—In the Senate, the Administration's bill repealing the toll-exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act is introduced.

March 19.—In the Senate the resolution providing an equal-suffrage amendment to the Constitution fails to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote; the Immigration bill, providing a literacy test, is favorably reported from committee.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

February 15.—The State Treasurer of New York, John J. Kennedy, commits suicide on the eve of testifying regarding his knowledge of graft in the State departments.

February 17.—The State Engineer of New York, John A. Benschel, refuses to testify in District Attorney Whitman's graft investigation, unless granted immunity. . . . The New Jersey Senate unanimously adopts a Presidential primary bill.

February 18.—The Maryland House of Delegates rejects a resolution providing for the submission of a woman-suffrage amendment to popular vote. . . . Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, constituting the organization committee of the Federal Reserve Bank system, return to Washington after conducting hearings in eighteen cities throughout the country.

February 23.—The United States Supreme Court holds that the Pure Food and Drug Act does not prohibit the use of injurious substances unless in sufficient quantities to affect the health of the consumer. . . . The New York Assembly adopts a constitutional amendment providing for the short ballot. . . . The New Jersey Senate adopts the woman-suffrage amendment previously approved by the House.

February 25.—The Governor of Georgia appoints W. S. West as United States Senator, succeeding the late Senator Bacon and serving until a popular election can be held.

February 28.—The Philippine legislature adjourns after a session of much accomplishment.

March 1.—The entire State of Tennessee becomes "dry" as the new prohibition nuisance law goes into effect.

March 3.—Hiram C. Gill, once "recalled" as mayor of Seattle, is again chosen mayor in a non-partisan election.

March 4.—John Bassett Moore resigns from the office of Counselor of the State Department.

March 6.—The Interstate Commerce Commission charges the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad with over-statement of income and other financial irregularities.

March 9.—The United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere in the prison sentences imposed upon twenty-four officials of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers for conspiracy.

March 10.—The President nominates John L. De Saulles as Minister to Uruguay. . . . The Massachusetts Senate agrees to a proposed constitutional amendment granting the suffrage to women.

March 11.—The Virginia House of Delegates rejects a woman-suffrage measure.

March 12.—President Wilson signs the bill au-

thorizing the construction by the Government of a railroad in Alaska. . . . The Kentucky House of Representatives, by vote of 60 to 31, passes a measure submitting State-wide prohibition to a referendum of the people.

March 13.—The Kentucky House rejects a woman-suffrage constitutional amendment.

March 17.—The Kentucky Senate rejects the State-wide prohibition bill.

March 18.—The Government brings suit at New York against the Lehigh Valley Railroad, alleging that it monopolizes the anthracite industry through subsidiary companies.

March 19.—"Widows' allowance" legislation is recommended to the New York legislature by a special commission which investigated the subject.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

February 16.—Baron Hammarskjöld forms a cabinet in Sweden to succeed the one under Karl Staaff, which resigned in protest against King Gustav's stand for increased armaments. . . . A revolutionist force in Ecuador succeeds in holding the city of Esmeraldas against government troops after severe fighting.

February 17.—The Mexican rebel leader, General Villa, causes the death of a British subject, William S. Benton, who had protested against the spoliation methods of the rebels.

February 18.—The South African Assembly rejects a bill providing for the enfranchisement of women.

February 19.—At a bye-election in the East End of London, Mr. Masterman, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Asquith cabinet, is defeated for reelection.

February 21.—Prince William of Wied accepts the throne of the new kingdom of Albania in an address to an Albanian deputation headed by Essad Pasha.

February 24.—The people of Epirus, north-western Greece, proclaim their autonomy.

February 25.—The French Senate rejects the Government's proposal to replace direct taxation by an income tax.

March 3.—The Swedish parliament is dissolved as a result of the controversy over armament increase, and elections will be held to learn the will of the people.

March 5.—Political unrest and discontent in certain sections of Brazil become so serious that a state of siege is proclaimed in Rio de Janeiro and martial law is declared in several nearby states.

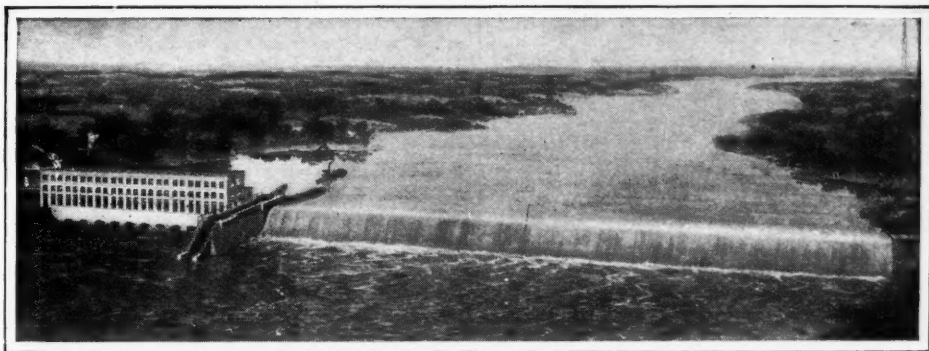
. . . The Irish Home Rule bill is introduced for its third passage through the British House of Commons; if adopted it becomes a law without the consent of the Lords.

March 8.—The Spanish elections result in a victory for the Government (Monarchist) party.

March 9.—Premier Asquith announces in the British House of Commons the Government's proposals in regard to Ulster's objection to the Irish Home Rule bill; it is planned that the Ulster counties may exclude themselves from the provisions of the act for six years.

March 10.—The Italian Premier, Signor Giolitti, announces the resignation of his cabinet following the withdrawal of the support of the Radical members of the Chamber.

March 11.—Federal troops in Ecuador, under



THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE GEORGIA-CAROLINA POWER COMPANY.
NEAR AUGUSTA

(This splendid water-power development, of 30,000 horse power, was opened on February 16. It illustrates the great progress going on in typical manufacturing communities like that which surrounds the charming city of Augusta, Ga. The South will be keenly interested in the article in the present number of the REVIEW which calls attention to the increase of cotton-growing in China, and elsewhere in Asia and Africa. But with the development of manufacturing facilities and of intensified agriculture, the future of the South is secured beyond that of almost any other region in the world)

President Plaza, capture the city of Esmeraldas, which had been in the hands of the revolutionists for six months.

March 13.—The Japanese House of Peers reduces from \$60,000,000 to \$45,000,000 the appropriation for the construction of new warships.

March 16.—The wife of the French Minister of Finance, Joseph Caillaux, shoots and kills the editor of the *Figaro*, Gaston Calmette, who had been conducting a bitter newspaper campaign against her husband.

March 17.—M. Caillaux resigns his post as Minister of Finance in France, and the cabinet is reorganized. . . . Signor Salandra forms a new cabinet in Italy, in which Marquis di San Giuliano continues as Foreign Minister. . . . The British naval estimates, as presented to the House of Commons, call for a record expenditure of \$257,750,000. . . . It is reported that the Mexican revolutionists' advance southward to Torreon has been halted by a defeat at Escalon.

March 19.—The Irish Home Rule bill proposals of the Asquith government in Great Britain are rejected by Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, and by Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Orangemen. . . . The South African elections result in a sweeping victory for the Laborites.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

February 17.—United States troops in New Mexico capture the Mexican bandit, Maximo Castillo, who fled across the border after causing the fatal train wreck on February 4. . . . A general treaty of arbitration with the Dominican republic is signed at Washington.

February 19.—Announcement is made at Washington of the intention to raise the rank of the diplomatic post in Argentina from a legation to an embassy.

February 21.—The Senate of the United States ratifies the general treaties of arbitration with Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Japan.

February 22.—The British Ambassador at Washington requests the United States to investigate thoroughly the killing of William S. Benton, a British subject, by the Mexican revolutionists.

February 27.—The American Secretary of State demands that the Huerta government in Mexico punish the federal soldiers charged with killing Clemente Vergara, a Texas ranchman, on February 15.

March 3.—The British Foreign Secretary explains in the House of Commons his Government's position with regard to action by the United States to secure reparation for the recent killing of a British subject by the Mexican revolutionists.

March 8.—A detachment of Texas Rangers obtains the body of Clemente Vergara, an American, who had been killed by Mexican federal soldiers.

March 11.—An attack by Arabs upon Italian troops in Tripoli results in the death of more than 250 Arabs and 45 native and Italian soldiers.

March 14.—A treaty of peace between Turkey and Serbia, a result of the recent war, is signed at Constantinople.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

February 16.—Lieut. J. M. Murray, of the United States Naval Aviation Corps, is killed following an accident to his machine while flying over Pensacola Bay.

February 17.—The expedition under Capt. J. Campbell Besley arrives at New York after six months' exploration in hitherto unknown portions of the Andes, and reports the finding of the remains of the Cromer-Seljan expedition and the discovery of a lost Inca city.

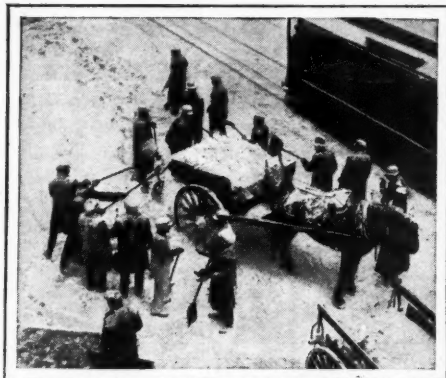
February 19-21.—Three days' incessant rain throughout Southern California causes much damage to railroads, along river banks, and in the city of Los Angeles.

February 21.—Many leading lawyers meet at New York and organize an American Academy of Jurisprudence, which will aim to simplify and harmonize laws and to improve legal education.

February 23.—Frank J. Goodnow, serving as legal adviser to the Chinese Government, accepts the presidency of Johns Hopkins University.

February 26.—The Antarctic expedition under Dr. Douglas Mawson arrives at Adelaide, Australia, after two years spent in exploration and scientific investigation.

March 3.—An army of 2000 unemployed in San



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A SNOW-REMOVAL SCENE IN NEW YORK

(One reason why the metropolis suffered so long from snow congestion is because of its antiquated method of removing snow. This photograph shows, for instance, eighteen men trying to occupy themselves with the filling of a single cart)

Francisco, under "General" Kelley, begins a march toward Washington.

March 9.—Fire destroys the home of the Missouri Athletic Club of St. Louis, causing the death of thirty members. . . . The business section of Ceiba, the principal port of Honduras, is destroyed by fire.

March 10.—A militant English suffragette mutilates the famous Velasquez painting, known as the Rokeby Venus, hanging in the National Gallery, London.

March 13.—President Wilson announces the engagement of his youngest daughter, Eleanor, to William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury. . . . The United States Express Company decides to retire from business, after sixty years of existence, because of parcel-post competition and reduced rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

March 14.—More than 1000 persons lose their lives during a storm which inundates several towns along the eastern shore of the Sea of Azov, in Southern Russia.

March 15.—Many persons are killed by an earthquake in Akita, Japan.

March 17.—The main building of Wellesley College is destroyed by fire.

OBITUARY

February 16.—Theodore Low De Vinne, the printer (see page 441), 86. . . . Viscount Siuzo Aoki, the first Japanese Ambassador to the United States, 70. . . . William Henry Boardman, for many years publisher and editor of the *Railway Age Gazette*, 67.

February 17.—Richard Coxe Weightman, a prominent newspaper and magazine writer, 68.

February 18.—Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, who assisted the famous novelist in his writings, 56. . . . Dr. Robert Kennedy Duncan, director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research (Pittsburgh), 45. . . . George W. Neville, a former president of the New York Cotton Exchange, 51.

February 19.—Baba Bharati, a noted Hindu philosopher, 55.

February 20.—William Whitman Bailey, emeritus professor of botany at Brown University, 71. . . . Arthur H. Pierce, professor of psychology in Smith College, 47. . . . Lee Winnemucca, the Piute Indian chief, 90.

February 22.—Joseph Fels, the manufacturer and noted single-tax advocate, 61. . . . Ivor Bertie Guest, Baron Wimborne, a prominent British peer, 78. . . . Samuel W. Allerton, a pioneer Chicago cattle merchant, 85. . . . Marquis Aguilar de Campo, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Spain.

February 23.—Henry M. Teller, United States Senator from Colorado for thirty years, and Secretary of the Interior under President Arthur, 83. . . . Thomas Wilbut Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State during the Spanish War, 63.

February 24.—Major-Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, veteran of the Civil War, former Governor of Maine, and ex-president of Bowdoin College, 86.

February 25.—James Scott Young, United States District Court Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 65. . . . Charles Salverley, the sculptor, 80.

February 26.—Sir John Tenniel, the celebrated cartoonist of the London *Punch*, 94. . . . Putnam Griswold, the operatic basso, 38. . . . Vice-Admiral Jules François Emile Krantz, three times Minister of Marine in France, 92. . . . Amanda M. May, a pioneer temperance worker, 86. . . . Rev. Samuel Rolles Driver, regius professor of Hebrew at Oxford University, 67.

February 27.—Gen. Chao Ping-chun, recently Premier of the Chinese Republic. . . . Cardinal Johann Katschthaler, Archbishop of Salzburg (Austria), 82.

February 28.—Earl of Minto, former Viceroy of India and former Governor-General of Canada, 66. . . . Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, president of the first revolutionary government in Cuba, 86. . . . J. Augustus Johnson, who served conspicuously in the American consular service in the Orient, 77.

March 1.—Said Pasha, six times Grand Vizier of Turkey, 84. . . . Brig-Gen. John W. Barlow, U.S.A., retired, formerly Chief of Engineers, 76. . . . Edwin J. Houston, of Philadelphia, a prominent electrical engineer and author of books for boys, 70. . . . Prof. George Joachimsthal, a German authority on physical malformations, 52.

March 2.—Gen. Charles F. Morales, a former President of Santo Domingo.

March 3.—Rt. Rev. Thomas Bowman, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 96. . . . Cardinal George Kopp, highest ranking member of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany, 70. . . . Dr. Joseph O'Malley, a prominent Philadelphia physician, 49. . . . Thomas W. Hanshaw, formerly a well-known actor and prolific writer of novels, 56.

March 4.—Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, former Judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, 70. . . . Col. James F. O'Shaughnessy, at one time promoter of the Nicaragua Canal.

March 5.—William A. Massey, recently United States Senator from Nevada, 57. . . . Euphemia (Effie) Germon, formerly a popular actress, 68.

March 6.—Henry M. Claybaugh, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

. . . Rear-Admiral George A. Lyon, U.S.N., retired, 76. . . . George W. Vanderbilt, capitalist and scholar, 51. . . . William G. Conrad, prominent in Montana politics and industry, 65.

March 7.—Andrew R. Leggat, the well-known New York bookseller, 83. . . . Theron J. Blakeslee, the art critic and dealer, 61. . . . Arthur Parton, a prominent landscape artist of New York. . . . Sir George William Ross, Canadian Senator and former Premier of Ontario, 72.

March 8.—Frederick Townsend Martin, society leader and author, 64. . . . Christian D. Ginsburg, the English Biblical scholar, 82. . . . David B. Dickinson, a noted ornithologist and collector, 90. . . . John T. Abbott, former Minister to Colombia, 50.

March 9.—Edward H. Butler, proprietor of the *Buffalo Evening News*, 53. . . . Dr. Thomas Morgan Rotch, professor of pediatrics at Harvard University, 64.

March 10.—Alfred Charles Edwards, editor of *Le Matin* (Paris), 55. . . . Prof. Rufus Byam Richardson, an authority on Greek antiquity, 68.

March 11.—John Lambert Cadwalader, the eminent New York lawyer, 77. . . . John Gott, inventor of many improvements in telegraphic transmission, 75. . . . Gen. Francis A. Osborn,



EX-SENATOR TELLER

VISCOUNT AOKI

EARL OF MINTO

THREE STATESMEN WHO DIED RECENTLY

(Henry M. Teller served for thirty years as a Senator from Colorado, first as a Republican and afterwards as a Democrat; he was also Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Arthur. Viscount Siuzo Aoki had a long and useful public career in the Japanese diplomatic service, and was the first Ambassador from his country to the United States. Lord Minto, after a long career in the British army, became Governor-General of Canada in 1898, and in 1905 was appointed Viceroy of India, where he remained for five years)

veteran of the Civil War and prominent Boston banker, 80.

March 12.—George Westinghouse, the noted inventor of the air brake and many electrical devices, 67 (see frontispiece).

March 13.—Allan Forman, founder and former editor of the *Editor and Publisher*, 53.

March 14.—Rt. Rev. John Scarborough, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey, 82.

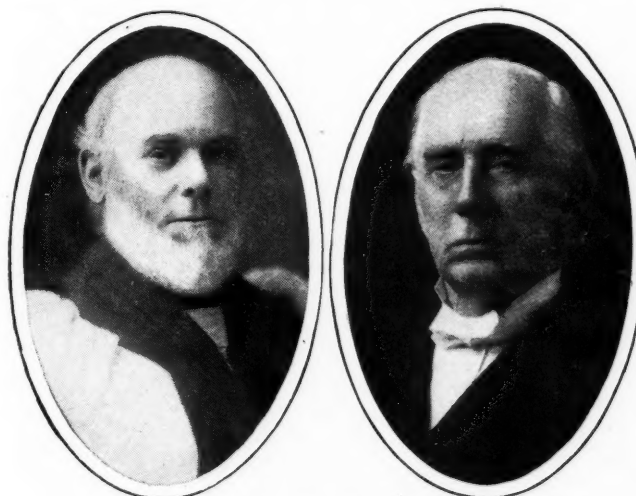
March 15.—Charles A. Willard, United States District Court Judge in Minnesota, 56. . . . William Lummis, former president of the New

York Cotton Exchange, 73. . . . Father Maurice J. Dorney, of Chicago, the "stock yards priest," 63.

March 16.—Dr. Edward Singleton Holden, librarian of the United States Military Academy and noted astronomer, 68. . . . Gaston Calmette, editor of the *Figaro* (Paris), 56. . . . Sir John Murray, the celebrated oceanographer, 73. . . . Dr. Charles Albert Gobat, the noted Swiss peace advocate, 71.

March 17.—Rear-Admiral James W. Thomson, U.S.N., retired, 78.

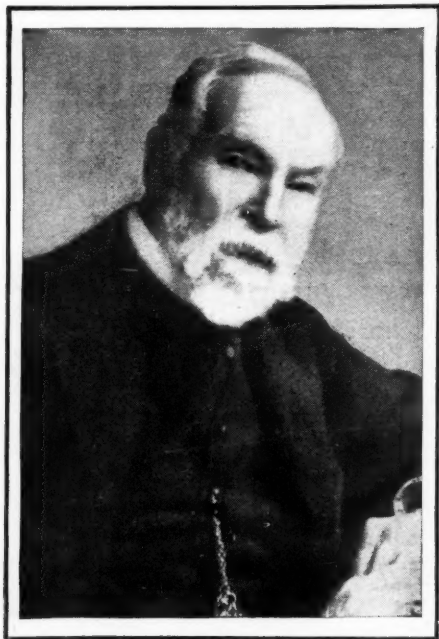
March 19.—Giuseppe Mercalli, the Italian authority on volcanoes and earthquakes, 64. . . . Adolph Francis A. Bandelier, noted for archæological investigations in Latin America, 74. . . . Thomas Cooper De Leon, the Southern novelist and newspaper editor, 74.



TWO PROMINENT CHURCHMEN WHO DIED IN MARCH

(The Rt. Rev. John Scarborough [on the left] had been Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey since 1875. He was nearly eighty-three years old. The Rt. Rev. Thomas Bowman [on the right], who was in his ninety-seventh year, was senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church until his retirement eighteen years ago)

SIR JOHN TENNIEL, CARTOONIST



SIR JOHN TENNIEL
(For fifty years cartoonist of *Punch*)

SIR JOHN TENNIEL, the famous cartoonist, died last month when almost ninety-four years of age. Although Tenniel had retired from active service on *London Punch* in 1901, his masterly work is still fresh in remembrance. Examples of it have from time to time been reproduced in this REVIEW. The many momentous events occurring within the half-century period of his service received dignified recognition from his pencil. His treatment of topics was broad, statesmanlike, and conscientious, abounding in classical and historical allusions. Venom and malice were absent from his work, and the public men whom he occasionally held up to mild ridicule were among his sincere friends. Tenniel may rightly be called the father of the modern political cartoon. Not only did his work in *Punch* serve to make political cartooning popular, but it has supplied the inspiration and even the materials for many of the craftsmen of the large school of political cartoonists which has since arisen in both Europe and America. Tenniel's last cartoon contributed to *Punch* (reproduced herewith) is on the subject of peace, and retains to-day all the force and timeliness of its original appearance.



TIME'S APPEAL TO THE GOD OF WAR
(Sir John Tenniel's last cartoon in *Punch*, January 2, 1901)

CARTOONS ON CURRENT TOPICS



(A Dutch view of the Mexican situation, in which Uncle Sam points out to President Wilson the leakage from the Mexican barrel and asks if it is not time to put in the bung.) From the *Amsterdamer* (Amsterdam)

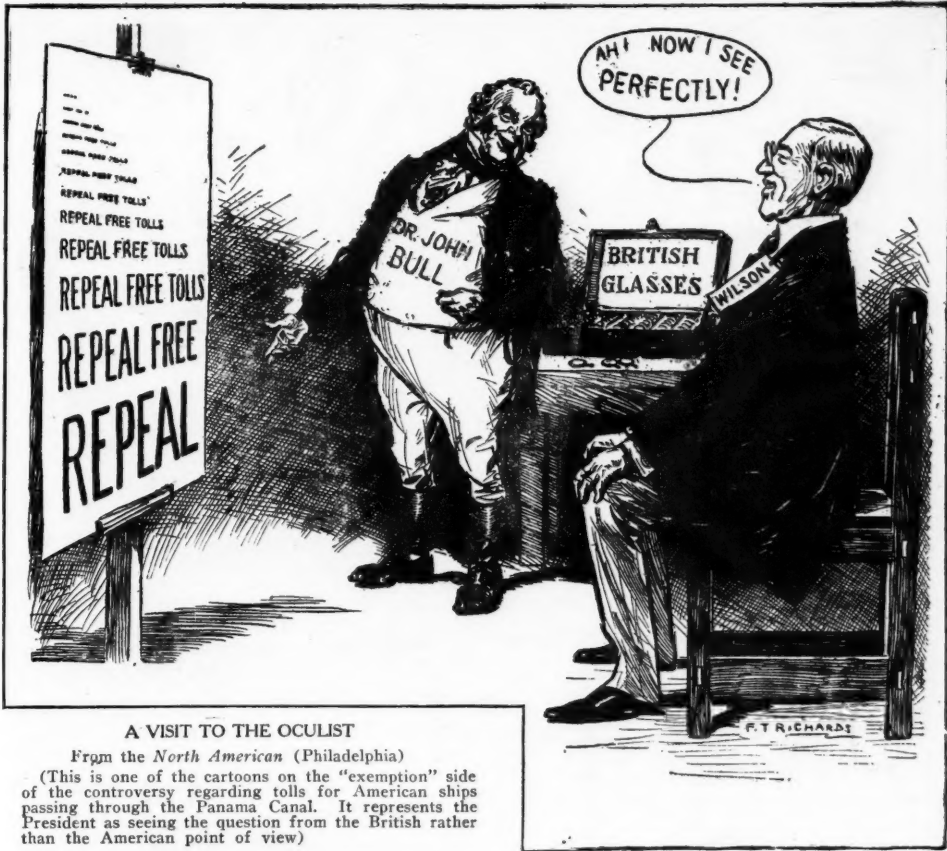
THE problem of Mexico continues to call forth many interesting cartoons.



PERFECTLY WILLING THAT WOODROW SHOULD HANDLE IT
From the *Journal* (Sioux City, Iowa)



SUPPOSE MEXICO SHOULD HARM ANOTHER SUBJECT OF GREAT BRITAIN?
From the *Oregonian* (Portland)



A VISIT TO THE OCULIST

From the North American (Philadelphia)

(This is one of the cartoons on the "exemption" side of the controversy regarding tolls for American ships passing through the Panama Canal. It represents the President as seeing the question from the British rather than the American point of view)



REFRESHING HIS MEMORY

From The Jersey Journal (Jersey City)



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THE "SHIPPING TRUST" AS THE OPPONENT OF PANAMA TOLLS

From the Daily Tribune (Chicago)



DIVERTING HIS MIND
From the News-Press (St. Joseph, Mo.)



THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE, TO THE ASSEMBLY:
"THERE YOU ARE, NOW RUN ALONG AND DO YOUR
KILLING" From the Times (New York)



THE NEW DISPENSATION
From the World (New York)

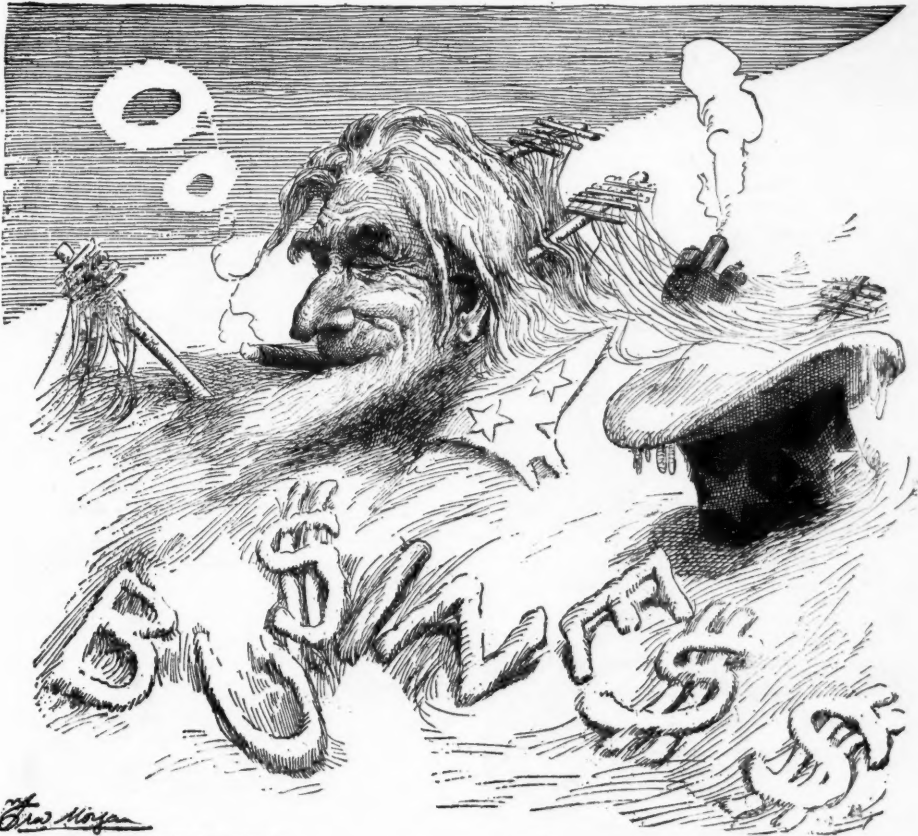


THE BACKHAND BLOW
(Militancy injuring woman suffrage more than the
objects of its violence) From the Tribune (New York)

Various topics are represented on this page, such as Missouri and New York politics, and militant suffragettes. Even "T. R.," far off in the jungle of South America, is not neglected.



SAFETY IN NUMBERS
From the Eagle (Brooklyn, N. Y.)



Morgan

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YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL IS SLOWLY UNSCRAMBLING HIMSELF

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)

The heavy snowstorms of the past month reminded cartoonist Morgan of the attempts of Uncle Sam to emerge from an unsettled business situation, through "unscrambling," rate making, and trust legislation.



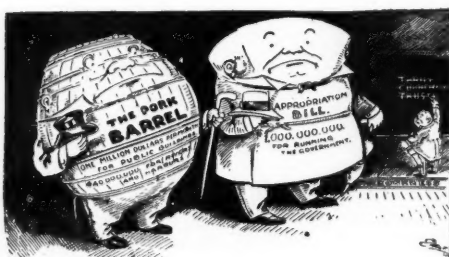
"WATCHING AND WAITING"
From the *Press* (Philadelphia)



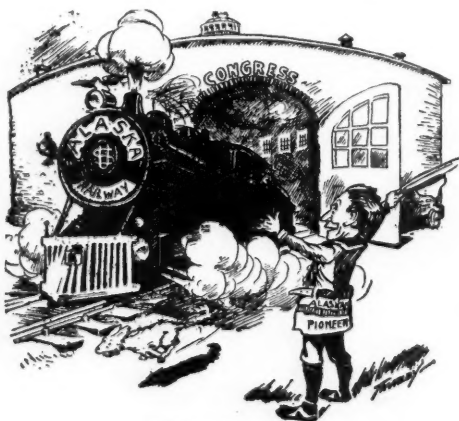
"DON'T HURT THE BYSTANDERS!"
Congress is about to frame drastic anti-trust laws
From the *American* (Baltimore, Md.)



NO REST FOR THE WEARY
(There is a good deal of wood for Congress to cut before adjournment)
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



THE SURVIVAL OF THE FATTEST
(This "team" will now occupy the Congressional stage)
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



"HERE SHE COMES!"
(The Alaska railroad bill emerged from Congress last month and was promptly signed by the President)
From the *Post-Intelligencer* (Seattle)



BARRED
(The "literacy test" pup not wanted)
From the *News-Press* (St. Joseph, Mo.)



"AIN'T HE THE BUSY LITTLE BEE?"
From the *Central Press Association* (Cleveland, Ohio)



ON PROBATION WITH THE ALASKA RAILROAD
UNCLE SAM: "Remember, I'll have my eye on you, so make a good job of it. I may have more work for you later if you prove to be efficient."
From the *Sun* (Baltimore, Md.)

THE MEXICAN SITUATION

BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD OF TEXAS

WHEN Woodrow Wilson declined to recognize the Huerta Government in Mexico, he gave his own country a position of moral leadership on this hemisphere which will mean much for the permanent advancement of both North and South America. That action, supplemented by his speech at Mobile last fall, has given the Latin-American peoples a new conception of the mission of the United States. As these peoples come to interpret that mission by the standards of Wilson and Bryan they will see that what they have long believed to be the frowning colossus of the North, with professions of amity on his lips but with the lust of land and power in his heart, is in reality a brother whose only ambition is the people's good in all the Americas, whose only purpose is the consecration of the Western hemisphere to liberty, to progress, to fraternity.

A RESOLUTE STAND FOR HUMANITY

In refusing to acknowledge the Huerta régime the President of the United States in effect announced that governments on the two American continents must have a higher basis than absolutism sired by treachery and assassination. The beneficent and steadying effect of this action can hardly be measured by the present generation. It is a promise of freedom and opportunity to the lands below the Rio Grande. It means that humanity, conscience, right must hereafter be the dominant consideration in determining our attitude toward our Latin-American brethren.

These facts find greater emphasis when it is recalled that the easier and more convenient course would have been the recognition of Huerta. As the *de facto* authority in possession of the national Capital, and in control of the only extensive governmental organization at that time in Mexico, many precedents could have been found for such recognition. Carranza had at that time but few adherents and the people of Mexico were still stunned by the murder of Madero. But the President, answering the call of his ideals,—ideals that have already been impressed on the internal life of this republic to its infinite betterment,—stood against lending our recognition to a government of blood.

CARRANZA'S PROGRESS IN THE NORTH

In the meantime Carranza's forces began to grow, his military successes to multiply. Horrified by the betrayal of Madero, whose aim had been to establish a people's rule based on fundamental popular rights, enthused by the purpose of Carranza to follow in Madero's footsteps, the masses of northern Mexico, whose nearness to the United States had made them more appreciative of the significance of liberty than their brethren in southern Mexico, gathered almost solidly around the standards of Carranza and his co-chieftains. At this moment the conflict is at its height.

BARBAROUS WARFARE

We are now in position to consider one of the most complicated and difficult problems of the entire Mexican situation, the problem involved in the attitude of our government toward Americans and citizens of other countries who have been killed, or robbed, or otherwise maltreated in the course of the war. Let it be remembered that it is no ordinary warfare that now prevails in Mexico. It is a war of extermination, a war of a large section of the masses against the domination of as cruel an aristocracy as ever crushed humanity beneath its pitiless heel. No quarter is asked; no quarter is given.

Without schools, without lands, without homes, without rights of any description, millions of people in Mexico have been reduced to a state of wretchedness perhaps unparalleled in history. Add to this the fact that they are largely of Indian descent, and it will not be surprising that they should know or care little for the rules of civilized warfare, that excesses revolting to the American mind should mark the conflict in which they are now engaged.

The Huerta aristocracy represents the tyranny and the ferocity of the Spanish conquerors. It is the same aristocracy that has been pillaging and debasing the Mexican masses since the landing of Cortez thirty years after the first voyage of Columbus. The cause of Carranza is the cause of these outraged, these ragged, bare-footed masses.

Is it any wonder that atrocities of unspeakable character mark such a conflict?

AMERICANS REMAINED AT THEIR OWN RISK

Call now to mind the fact that thousands of American citizens who had for various reasons located in Mexico were caught in this maelstrom of passion and hate and blood. Call also to mind the fact that hostility to and suspicion of all foreigners has saturated the Mexican mind for more than century. Consider also the immense extent of Mexico, its mountainous nature, its remote settlements, its meager transportation facilities, and you will understand how bandits have had peculiar opportunities to thrive. In view of these facts it is not at all surprising that American citizens who persisted in remaining in Mexico despite these conditions, or who were compelled to remain there, have been exposed to nameless peril.

ACTIVE AID RENDERED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

The point I now wish to emphasize is that our government has rendered every assistance within its power in every instance of outrage on Americans or citizens of other countries that has been brought to its attention. Both the Huerta Government and the Carranza authorities have given rigid instructions that the lives and property of foreigners shall be respected. Our consuls have been notified by our government to make every possible effort to relieve all cases of distress. In other words, the leaders of both sides in Mexico and the American Government as well are doing everything possible to minimize the injuries that must to some extent inevitably come to Americans and other non-combatants who insist on remaining in Mexico. Mr. Bryan said to me only a few days ago that it was his aim to do everything he could for distressed Americans and others in Mexico short of making war on Mexico.

HORRORS OF ARMED INTERVENTION

Those who criticize the Administration for what they claim to be a lack of vigor in these

matters forget that any other course more emphatic than that already pursued would mean armed intervention, intervention would mean war, and war would mean death, bloodshed, distress, agony on a scale beside which present conditions would appear insignificant. If injury to our private citizens who remain in Mexico, or who insist on going into Mexico could be made a just cause of war, any foolhardy and adventurous American would have it in his power to throw us into a conflict under the consequences of which we would stagger for many years. Let it be remembered that in both the Benton and Vergara incidents the persons who were killed crossed the border after being warned not to go.

INEVITABLE CONFLICT WITHIN MEXICO

Such is the national feeling among all Mexicans that if we should for any purpose invade Mexico both sides would unite to resist us. After a bloody and expensive combat their defeat would follow, but the conflict between the opposing elements in Mexico would only be postponed. The present contest in Mexico is an outgrowth of conditions that sink their roots in the past, and it must be fought to a conclusion before permanent peace will ever be possible in that country.

It is a contest as inevitable as was the war between the North and South in our country some fifty years ago. Intervention by us would therefore mean either a postponement of the inevitable contest between certain elements of the Mexican people, or our permanent occupation of that country. Will any one say that either result is to be desired? What the future holds it is impossible to say. In continuing to support Wilson and Bryan in the policy they are pursuing as to Mexico, however, the American people may feel assured that if intervention and war should by any reason become unavoidable it will have been postponed to the latest possible date and every legitimate effort will have been made to prevent it.



OUR ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED

A MOMENTOUS PROBLEM OF RELIEF AND OF INDUSTRY

BY HON. JOHN A. KINGSBURY

(Commissioner, Department of Public Charities, City of New York)

AMERICA is awakening to a realization of the fact that she has a large standing army of unemployed,—an army probably many times larger than the regular army of which the President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief. For those who march in this army, there is no discrimination as to age, sex, physical, or mental condition. All are eligible. A majority of wage earners enter the ranks more or less frequently. In addition to this regular army of unemployed, which marches about the country in search of seasonal occupations, there are troops of volunteer recruits, which periodically swell its ranks.

The army of the unemployed is unorganized. Its companies are either not commanded or poorly commanded. It has some captains, but no generals. It is well known that a disorganized army,—an army without an able commander,—is a source not of security, but of danger to a community in which it exists. The United States has quartered in every city, in every industrial community, her regular army of unemployed men, women, and children, who are out of work at some season of the year. At times like the present, when the army is swelled by the addition of those forced into the ranks, there is always a large number of volunteers ready for service,—especially about the mess-houses. They are the camp followers who capitalize a condition of abnormal unemployment.

A GRAVE SOCIAL PROBLEM

The sane men of this country have at last sighted this army. They are beginning to realize that its presence in our midst, disorganized and uncommanded, constitutes one of the greatest social problems which confronts this country to-day. Statesmen and students, economists and wise business men, labor leaders and social workers everywhere, are demanding that this problem shall be stated clearly, that the facts in relation to it shall be gathered and analyzed, and that the solution for it must be found. They are insisting that America shall no longer lag be-

hind the rest of the civilized world in this phase of its industrial organization.

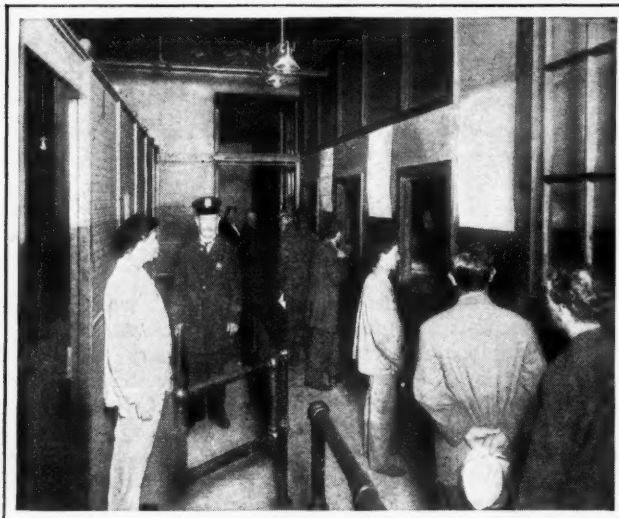
In many aspects of industry the United States has caught up and overtaken her sisters across the water; she has studied to her advantage the experience of European countries; she has taken the best which they have to offer and has made it better. But in the matter of dealing with her men and women out of work, she has failed lamentably. With the experience of Germany before her, with England to stimulate her, with little Denmark clearly pointing the way,—America has stood deaf, dumb, and blind in the presence of this great social problem.

To be sure, a few of the more intelligent States,—Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Oregon,—have made creditable beginnings, not simply in stating the problem, but in finding a solution for it. The larger communities, however,—the most wealthy cities, the big industrial centers which command the ablest talent in most every phase of life,—are just reaching the stage of awareness that a problem exists.

No one to-day will dispute the fact that even in prosperous times our present industrial organization maintains a standing army of unemployed. While it is true that the enemy of this army,—shortage of labor,—exists in some communities, there is no adequate organization to enable the condition of under-employment to absorb the army of the unemployed. During the past winter there has been no end of talk in the United States in relation to unemployment; no end of guesses as to the extent of it; no end of suggestions as to measures of relief, cure, and prevention,—but nobody knows the extent of unemployment and few seem to understand how to meet the problem.

NUMBERS ENROLLED—AN ABNORMAL SITUATION

We have to confess that accurate information is not available. There is no roll for the registration of the recruits. That the



REGISTERING "OUT-OF-WORKS" WHO APPLY TO NEW YORK CITY FOR RELIEF

employment, held in New York City, under the auspices of the American Association for Labor Legislation, opinions in reference to the extent of unemployment were expressed by men and women from all over the country. While the consensus of opinion seemed to be that unemployment throughout the country is at present abnormal, though perhaps not so abnormal as many would have us believe, no less an authority than Professor Charles R. Henderson, Secretary of the Chicago Commission on Unemployment, stated that as a result of the study of that commission, it was his be-

number of unemployed is abnormal, however, seems to many to be self-evident. Moreover, there are certain data which seem reliable. The Municipal Lodging House in New York City has lodged and fed more men and women during the past winter than in the two preceding winters combined. It is believed that the attendance at municipal lodging houses is a fair index of the extent of unemployment, though it is impossible to attempt to state an exact ratio. Then we have certain statistics of the Departments of Labor of the different States and of the nation which seem to be fairly reliable. According to a recent bulletin of the New York State Department of Labor, out of some 600,000 organized wage earners, over 101,000 persons were idle on September 30, 1913. The bulletin states that with one exception this is the greatest number of unemployed reported in any year during the past seventeen years, and probably larger than during any previous year. The ratio of unemployed, 16.1 per cent., was exceeded in the last seventeen years only in 1908, when it was 22.5 per cent. Applying this percentage to the unorganized wage earners, it is estimated that the total number of unemployed in New York State on September 30, 1913, was 300,000. Social workers more or less conversant with this problem, have variously estimated the number of unemployed in the City of New York during the past winter at from 100,000 to 325,000.

At the recent National Conference on Un-

employment, held in New York City, under the auspices of the American Association for Labor Legislation, opinions in reference to the extent of unemployment were expressed by men and women from all over the country. While the consensus of opinion seemed to be that unemployment throughout the country is at present abnormal, though perhaps not so abnormal as many would have us believe, no less an authority than Professor Charles R. Henderson, Secretary of the Chicago Commission on Unemployment, stated that as a result of the study of that commission, it was his be-

lief that in Chicago the amount of unemployment was not unusual. Other eminent persons voiced similar opinions with reference to their localities. There are other indications pointing to an abnormal condition,—soup houses have been established in several cities; bread lines have been multiplied; free lodging houses have been opened up; churches have been feeding and sheltering the "alleged unemployed",—in fact, the army has literally invaded, stormed, and taken possession of churches. There has been a cry to throw open the armories and other public buildings. In some instances this cry has been heeded. This indication, however, is not a safe one by which to gauge the extent of unemployment, for in times when there is talk of an unusual amount of unemployment there is always a cry to open up armories and churches.

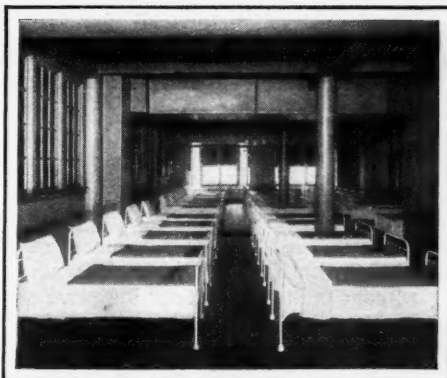
There is a demand for bread lines and soup houses, and the demand is usually supplied. But people familiar with the history of unemployment, those who have profited by experience in dealing with questions of this kind, know perfectly well that a city can have all the bread lines it is willing to pay for. It usually can fill all the free beds it is willing to provide. Bread lines and free shelters are symptoms of the condition. They are not safe indications of the extent of it. They develop as a natural part of the social problem presented by unemployment, because unemployment is a problem of relief as

well as of industry. As a problem of relief it must be handled with the same intelligence and discrimination as must the problem of industry.

MISTAKEN FORMS OF "RELIEF"

To establish bread lines, to throw open churches, to provide "relief works," is usually to invite endless trouble and to do untold harm to the honest unemployed, anxious and willing to work, those who for the first time are obliged to seek relief. Mr. Fred-eric C. Almy, one of the most prominent social workers in the country, has said, "Relief, like cocaine, relieves pain, but it creates an appetite." Cocaine should be administered only upon the advice of a physician. Similarly, relief should be administered only by experienced hands. There are those who remember that twenty years ago in the panic times, New York City appropriated a million dollars for so-called public "relief works," and those who remember it say that the public was "worked" to the extent of almost the entire million.

An English Committee on Vagrancy, in a report issued in February, 1906, strongly vetoes the indiscriminate distribution of free food. "The effects of indiscriminate alms-giving and of the cheap and free shelters in London and other large towns in attracting vagrants and making easy that way of life," are brought out in this report. "Having regard to the evidence we have received," the committee concludes, "we can come to no other conclusion than that free or cheap



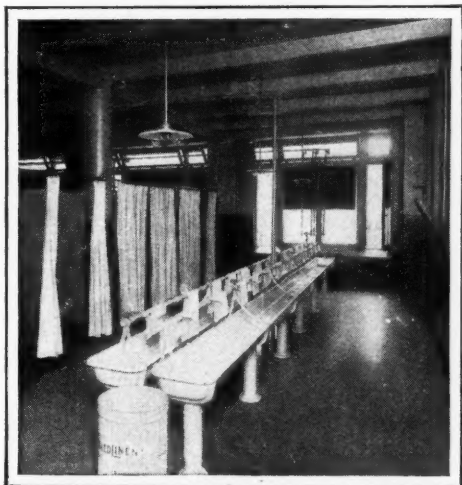
A TYPICAL DORMITORY IN THE NEW YORK MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE

shelters, coupled with indiscriminate distribution of free meals, constitute a serious evil. The maintenance of shelters as at present conducted and the free distribution of food to all comers, simply perpetuates the evil conditions and in no way remedies the disease."

SAN FRANCISCO'S MISFORTUNE

The condition existing in San Francisco and other American cities reminds one of conditions growing out of the Mansion House Fund in England in 1885. "There are men still living in England among the unemployed to-day who can recall with regret those golden days," says Beveridge, in his recent book on "Unemployment." He tells us: "There are men experienced in observing and dealing with distress, who say that East and South London have scarcely yet recovered from the demoralization of that orgy of relief." England has learned from experience, by which American cities should profit. If San Francisco and other cities which have opened free shelters or provided relief works, had studied New York's experience of twenty years ago and London's experience of the past hundred years, they probably would not have been having the trouble that they have had this winter.

Its appropriation for the free feeding and lodging of the unemployed, advertised as it was throughout the country, undoubtedly gave San Francisco an abnormal problem to deal with. If New York had not withstood the demand to open its armories and to a large degree its churches, its situation surely would have been much more serious. It is also evident to anyone who studies the situation that the establishment of such agencies for the indiscriminate provision of free meals and lodging, constitutes the same danger to



LODGING-HOUSE BATH-ROOMS

(No complaint can fairly be made against the appointments of the building in which New York City shelters applicants for relief)

the body politic that the human body suffers from a free use of baneful drugs.

A TWOFOLD PROBLEM—RELIEF AND INDUSTRY

The problem of unemployment with which this country is confronted to-day is a problem of relief and a problem of industry. When men and women are out of work and out of funds, it goes without saying that they should be provided with one or the other, or a suitable substitute which will prevent suffering without undermining their independence. It would be unnatural and inhuman to let men willing to work suffer for food or for shelter, but food and shelter should be provided with the most careful discrimination. Therefore, relief should come through well-organized channels, directed by people of experience, not through temporary committees under the direction of persons who have only sympathy and sentiment as a guide. For example, in New York City the agencies which naturally should deal with the problem of relief are the Department of Public Charities and the private organizations—such as the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the United Hebrew Charities and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul—the private agencies dealing chiefly with *families* made dependent because of unemployment. The Department of Public Charities, through its Municipal Lodging House and its other institutions, deals with homeless men and women, who constitute a large part of those requiring relief.

ORGANIZED EFFORT IN NEW YORK EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY

The situation in New York City has at no time this winter been beyond the control of these organized agencies. There has been no need for opening churches nor for the church invasions. The notorious Mr. Tannenbaum says that the Municipal Lodging House is unfit for a dog to sleep in. A visit to the Lodging House would completely refute this charge. The fact is, this Municipal Lodging House is a well-appointed six-story structure, erected at a cost of \$400,000, with accommodations for nearly a thousand men and women. In this institution unfortunates of all nationalities, conditions, and types are harbored.

In the long line of applicants waiting nightly to be registered, one finds here a man old, feeble, and helpless, obviously unfit for any kind of work, depending entirely

upon charity; behind him may be a youth, strong, eager, capable, but unable to find an employer to make use of his sturdy strength and ready willingness; next to him slouches in line a sluggish, illiterate Slav, unable to speak a word of English; restless at his back there stands an alert young American, who, impelled by an adventurous and ambitious spirit, has come from some country town or smaller city, lured to New York by bigger things to be accomplished, but now he is unable to find anywhere an opening which will give him his chance. So, disappointed and for the moment down, his small store of money gone, he, too, must for the time be the city's guest; and furtively waiting a little further along is to be found the inevitable vagrant, whose only ambition is successfully to dodge anything that has the semblance of manual or mental labor.

In the shorter line at the women's entrance are to be seen the hopeless faces of lonely mothers or forlorn young girls, some perhaps unmarried though carrying little babes; others left penniless by the desertion of their husbands or the death of parents. All these, and many other types, the visitor at the city's Lodging House may see. They have been employed at various times in divers occupations.

LODGING-HOUSE POPULATION IN FEBRUARY

Out of a total of 46,825 persons sheltered in the Municipal Lodging House during the month of February this year, 5243 had been employed by contractors, 563 by farmers, 3945 in restaurants, 431 in hospitals, 1438 as sailors, 844 as machinists, 1227 as porters, 619 as clerks, 1830 as drivers, 1525 as firemen, 948 as painters, 456 as carpenters, 15,734 as day laborers, 441 as housewives, 766 as domestics, 3199 as house helpers; 7141 had been employed in the various capacities classed as miscellaneous, and there were 745 children, mostly babies.

Each night, after these men and women have registered and have given the necessary information, they are served a simple but nourishing meal of soup, bread, and coffee. They then check their "valuables" and their clothes. The latter are hung on racks and are placed in the sterilizing chamber for an hour, where they are subjected to a very high temperature and to the fumes of formaldehyde and ammonia, which counteract each other, leaving the clothes free from a disagreeable odor. Each person is required to enter the shower-room. After his bath he is given a clean nightshirt, is sent upstairs

in the elevator, passes before the doctor for a general physical examination, and then, unless he is found to be in need of hospital treatment, is assigned to an individual spring cot, with clean sheets and warm coverings, where he has before him a quiet night of restful slumber in a well-ventilated room. The description of this Lodging House hardly justifies the title of "hog pen," which those who dislike to register and take a bath, but prefer to beg on the streets, are wont to style it.

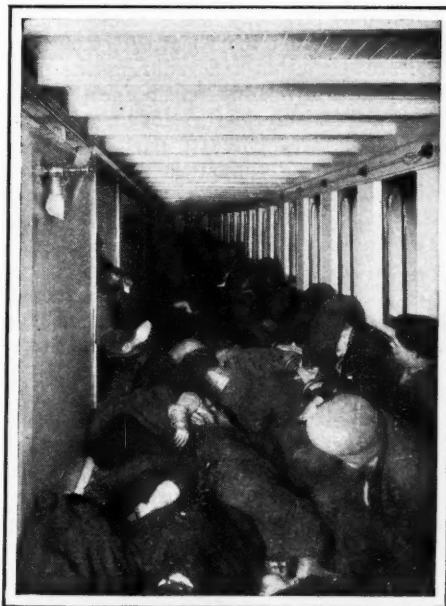
However, when the Mitchel administration came into power in New York City, on the first of January last, it found that there were each night nearly 2000 applicants for less than 1000 beds. While the Department of Public Charities was giving food and shelter of some kind to all who applied, the character of the shelter offered to some was little better than the shelter



SOME OF NEW YORK'S UNEMPLOYED ASLEEP ON A PIER WHICH IN SUMMER IS USED FOR RECREATION PURPOSES

(During the winter months this pier was enclosed, heated, and equipped with 600 cots and blankets. It was used as an overflow lodging house.)

which one would offer to his dog. The Lodging House had been thus overcrowded since the night of November 8, 1913. Men had been packed on the floors of the city's boats, in the waiting-rooms of the Department of Public Charities, and in the detention-pens of the Department of Correction.



LODGINGS ON A STEAMBOAT

(When the Mitchel administration came into power in New York City it found this steamboat used as a sort of annex for the Municipal Lodging House. The overcrowding was so great that the Charities Department decided to open the recreation pier as shown in the other picture on this page.)

LODGINGS ON A RECREATION PIER—FOR WORK

To meet the situation, the new administration brought into play five of the city departments. The Department of Docks furnished the Recreation Pier at the foot of East 24th Street; the Department of Charities enclosed it and equipped it with cots and blankets; the Fire Department heated it with stoves; the Police Department assigned special officers to protect the lodgers from thefts of their meager clothing; and most important of all, the Street Cleaning Department provided work at collecting garbage and shovelling snow. While it was widely advertised that the city had doubled the capacity of its lodging facilities, it was equally well advertised that the city was providing work for the able-bodied men who applied, and that for each meal and each night's lodging the city would exact an hour's work from the able-bodied.

This plan, instead of attracting larger numbers to the city's Lodging House, apparently drove many away to places where they could get their food and lodging absolutely free. The total number of lodgings for the fifteen days immediately following the opening of the addition on the 24th Street Pier was 1919 less than the total

nights' lodgings during the fifteen days preceding. While the number of beds provided at this Municipal Lodging House is still inadequate to meet the abnormal demand, those who have not had beds have been supplied with nourishing food and with shelter quite as good for this purpose as would be furnished in churches or in armories. Therefore it has not been necessary to provide temporary shelters in New York, although in some cases they have been opened.

No city which has a reasonably well-regulated Department of Charities, with facilities for the care of homeless men and women, should resort to temporary free shelters and free food, until the regularly organized agencies have proven their inability to cope with the situation.

TESTING APPLICANTS FOR RELIEF

Every well-regulated municipal lodging house should be prepared to make a thorough examination of every applicant for food and shelter; it should be prepared to examine the applicants physically, mentally, and socially; it should be prepared to send to hospitals, to asylums, to farm colonies, or to workhouses, those physically, mentally, and morally unfit to engage in labor or to hold a job; it should be prepared to provide labor suited to the physical and mental capacity of those who are physically and mentally fit, and so far as possible to provide such labor *before* meals and lodgings are supplied, except in the case of those who are evidently too weak or too tired to do an hour's work.

This means that there should be connected with every free lodging house an industrial plant providing a variety of occupations, and prepared to operate twenty-four hours a day when the demand requires it. It should have in connection with it, or working in close coöperation with it, an employment agency, through which an endeavor should be made to find, if possible, suitable employment for those fitted for it. There should be attached to the free shelter, or in close coöperation with it, a squad of special officers, with police powers, to apprehend mendicants, vagrants, tramps, and criminals who are apt to frequent free shelters not so protected.

This "mendicancy squad" of plain-clothes men should serve not only as a guard against the admission of this class to the lodging house, but as a guard against their admission to the city; it should be at work night and day on the streets; it should apprehend every

beggar, not necessarily as a criminal, but it should apprehend him, offer to take him home, if he has a home in the city, or offer to see him out of the city if he has a home elsewhere. When the mendicancy officer reaches the home of the beggar, he should investigate the conditions, or cause them to be investigated, and in cases of families, should seek the coöperation of the private relief societies who care for families, advising the offender to stop his street begging and if need be apply to the private charities or to the Department of Charities. If the beggar is a cripple, or blind, or otherwise disabled, and is homeless, he should be taken to a city home or to some other suitable institution. If the beggar is merely a vagrant or otherwise delinquent, he should be taken before a magistrate, and in case of first offense be warned, and upon a second offense, positively committed to the workhouse.

BALTIMORE'S SUCCESS

Such a program of relief as the one outlined above, vigorously enforced, surely would reduce unemployment to its lowest denomination. Such a program has been in operation in the city of Baltimore during the past year, and Baltimore is said to be the only large city in the country which has been free from the abnormal conditions experienced in other cities during the past winter. It has had no bread lines; it has opened no temporary free lodging houses, where people are invited to partake of free food and free beds without labor.

AN INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM

The problem of unemployment is a problem of relief as well as a problem of industry, and as a problem of relief it should be handled intelligently and discriminately. Otherwise it may take a generation for a community to recover from its mistakes. But unemployment is also one of the most important problems of modern industry and cannot be permanently solved by any relief or other palliative measures. It is a big fundamental problem closely related to other social and economic problems, whose solution involves such measures as the distribution of immigrants, vocational training, vocational guidance, and proper regulating of hours, wages, and conditions of labor.

Moreover, these measures are intricately bound up in the problem of industrial reorganization and readjustment, which will probably require years for substantial realiza-

tion. They constitute the indirect attack upon the army of unemployed. There are, fortunately, methods of direct attack likewise quite fundamental which have proven their value in foreign countries, and some of which have already taken hold of certain of the more progressive American communities. These methods represent definite constructive measures, aimed primarily at unemployment itself.

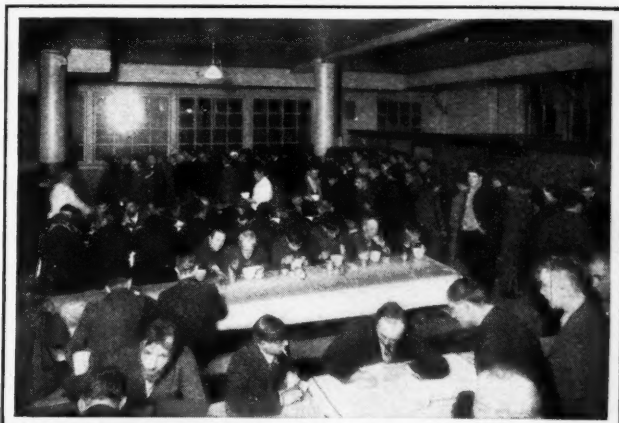
EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE

Germany, with her well-organized system of labor exchanges, is bringing the manless job and the jobless man together. Likewise England, with her more recently established chain of labor exchanges, is acquiring a fairly definite knowledge of the number of jobs available; of their nature and their location; of the number of men out of work; of the kind of work that they can perform. Not only is this information published, but England is advancing the transportation of the jobless man to the manless job. Likewise other foreign countries have provided systems of insurance against unemployment.

Denmark has worked out a very successful system on the contributory basis, the members of the Union, the community, and the State contributing to the fund. This plan is now beyond the experimental stage and has been developed according to scientific principles. Similar progress has been made looking toward the regularization of employment in certain so-called seasonal industries. In England, one of the most irregular of occupations, that of the longshoreman, has been converted into a fairly regular employment. Some progress in this direction has been made in the United States.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Mr. Louis Brandeis, who has said that irregular employment is "the worst and most extended of industrial evils," has undertaken the organization of certain industries in Massachusetts, and, it is claimed, has succeeded in practically eliminating the seasonal aspects of the shoe industry in one city. Other more or less successful attempts have been made in New York City and elsewhere to regularize the seasonal occupations.



IN THE DINING-ROOM OF NEW YORK'S MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE
(Waiting in line to be registered, fed, and put to bed)

The method of direct attack, then, involves the three following measures: In the first place, employers of labor should be offered some additional inducement to regularize business, and so do away with seasonal fluctuations. Second, a system of labor exchanges involving the coöperation of a chain of free employment bureaus established in various municipalities and States should be inaugurated. At the same time, the private labor bureaus should be rigidly supervised.

The third step in dealing with this problem, says John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, "must depend in a large degree upon the ultimate success of the first and second. When employers have done their utmost to smooth out the curve of employment, when workers have been trained to the demands of industry, and when efficient labor exchanges record and announce and direct throughout the nation the ebb and flow of the tide of employable labor, there will still remain for the statesmen of our land the task of developing a just and economical system of insurance for those who, though able and willing to work, are yet unable to find it."

It is not enough, therefore, that America should be awake to the fact that she has a large army of unemployed. She must realize the urgent necessity of meeting the situation and of instituting adjustments that will make it possible for her to muster and make self-sustaining out of this vast unorganized and perilous throng all but those who are genuinely incapacitated for work—these she must care for in suitable institutions in an intelligent and humane manner.

A NEW DISCOVERY BY AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

BY W. G. HUMMEL

(Department of Agricultural Education, University of California)

IN the year 1913 the scientists discovered the church! Out in California, at the University Farm School at Davis, the State Agricultural College recently completed a "Ministers' Week," at which an extended program of agricultural and rural community improvement lectures was given.

For years the agricultural scientists of our colleges have put forth valiant efforts to bring a knowledge of the scientific principles on which successful agriculture rests to the farmers of the country. For a somewhat shorter time they have labored with educators to convince them of the necessity of introducing agricultural instruction in the public schools of rural districts and towns surrounded or largely supported by agricultural communities. At last they have discovered the country minister and are endeavoring to enlist his aid in promoting agricultural progress and rural happiness.

From December 1 to 5, 1913, the visitor to Davis found assembled there ministers of many creeds, of many nationalities, and of many colors, from the full-blooded African negro to the pure Caucasian. There were ministers from practically every type of church, from the circuit and the mission to the city church. They came from every section of the great State of California, north, south, east, and west, valley, mountain, plain, coast and desert.

All had come for the one purpose of learning what they could of agricultural principles and practices, of successful schemes for improving country-life conditions, that they might go home to their respective communities prepared to aid in promoting the material and social as well as the religious welfare of their people.

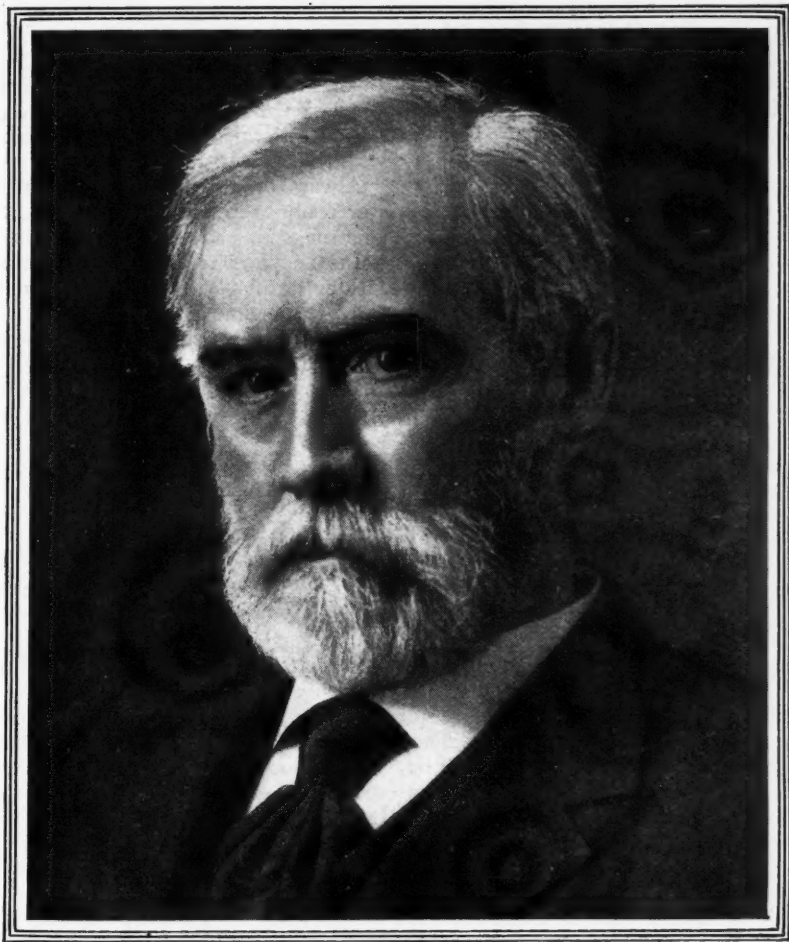
From eight o'clock in the morning until ten at night, with brief intervals for lunch and dinner, the ministers were busily engaged in lecture-rooms, the judging pavilion, orchards, vineyards, and fields, learning why they should be interested in plant and animal breeding, the economic importance of plant and animal diseases, how rural schools and churches may be most effectively util-

ized as community centers, how to fight disease and conserve health in rural communities, or being shown proper methods of budding, grafting, and pruning, how to judge farm stock, how to mix sprays, and how to perform many other agricultural operations.

Round-table conferences gave opportunities for discussion of the social and other activities of the rural church, of the clergyman's part in rural organization, and allied topics. Mealtimes frequently became genuine "experience meetings," at which the ministers told of what they had attempted in rural community improvement work, of failures made, lessons learned, and successes achieved. Gatherings around the fireside at the dormitories during intermissions between lectures enabled clergymen of many creeds, Baptist, Methodist, Mennonite, Quaker, Presbyterian, Catholic, and many others, to shake hands and learn to appreciate each other's work and worth. The nightly "sings" before the dinner hour, of the old-time songs of our fathers of every faith, were inspirational to a degree which can hardly be appreciated.

And everything was free! Rooms and meals were furnished free by the University. There was no charge for tuition. The railroads furnished free transportation for the ministers. In many cases only the fact that there was no demand upon his meager salary made it possible for a minister to come. More than one minister walked many miles from his remote country charge to get to the railroad. But not one regretted it. It was worth while in knowledge gained, in suggestions received, and in inspiration for service.

There has undoubtedly never been, in the United States, a gathering of ministers in which so many creeds and nationalities were represented. There has certainly never been a gathering of ministers for a week to study country-life problems. It is a step worth while in the progress of agriculture, this discovery of the country minister by the agricultural scientists.



MR. THEODORE L. DE VINNE, DEAN OF THE MASTER PRINTERS OF NEW YORK, WHO
DIED ON FEBRUARY 16, AT THE AGE OF EIGHTY-SIX

THEODORE LOW DE VINNE

A TRIBUTE FROM A MASTER PRINTER

[The following appreciation of the late Theodore L. De Vinne is from the pen of Mr. Charles Francis, president of the Printers' League of America and of the International Printers' League.—
THE EDITOR.]

IT is hardly possible for the writer to do full justice to the many virtues and works of so great a man as Theodore Low De Vinne. Perhaps it is sufficient to say that he was looked up to and revered by every printer who knew him, whether employer or employee, and it was not alone in the printing business that Mr. De Vinne's services shone, but from his love of printing and his study to improve and uplift the business of printing to an art, as it should be. He made himself invaluable in the production of works of art in the bookmaking line.

He was the son of a Methodist minister, but chose for himself the occupation which he so well represented and was practical in all departments.

Benjamin Franklin, Horace Greeley, and perhaps some others attained fame in the incipency of the art preservative, but none of these great characters had the problem which was so happily solved by Mr. De Vinne, viz.: The development of the Art of Printing during the last half century.

His standard has been followed by many, and his qualities as a business man, friend,

author, and philanthropist made him the first important question in his own business and printer in the world up to this time and has in relation to matters of vital interest to the set a pace that it will be hard to keep up Art of Printing. He was a counselor well with, let alone to fill. worthy of the name.

His work of organization among employ- Always of a retiring disposition, he was ers was unselfish in every respect and he ever ready to extend a helping hand to those labored faithfully for the uplift of the in- who sought his advice or assistance. dustry.

Appreciation of his efforts by his fellow- In the years to come his works and his craftsmen came many times during his life- greatness will blaze on the pages of the time, and among the noted occasions were history of this nation, together with his loving- his election to the offices of secretary and pres- kindness and affection for those who were ident of the local Typothetae, and also to the near and dear to him.

office of President of the United Typothetae of America at its first session, although not Perhaps the most touching incident of his later days was the appearance of his office as- sociates at his home on his eighty-sixth birth- day, Christmas day, 1913, with a bouquet of eighty-six roses. At that time his eyesight had grown so dim that he had to be intro- duced to each of the parties present.

He was the recipient of the Degree of M.A. from Columbia, and later of Yale, in recognition of his work as a printer.

One of the most homelike and loving He has passed to his reward with a life well done, and left a place that no one meetings was held in the Dun Building about can fill, a shining light, and we can only say 1900, when he was presented with a loving in the language of Shakespeare, "He was a cup, while about three years since, his friends and co-laborers carried out a movement to have a bronze bust made, which was pre- sented to him. upon his like again."

During the last few years he was confined We append a list of some of his many writings, a large number of which have been to his house and seldom appeared in public; and will be for a long time to come the full standards of authority on the questions continued and advice sought and given on every treated.

A PARTIAL LIST OF THE WRITINGS AND PUBLICATIONS OF THEODORE L. DE VINNE

"Profits of Book Composition," New York, 1864. 8vo. A reprint, in pamphlet form, of some observations published in the *Printer* (New York). It was reissued at the request of the Master Printers of New York.

"The Invention of Printing." A collection of facts and opinions descriptive of early prints and playing cards, the block books of the fifteenth century, the legend of Lourens Janszoon Coster, of Haarlem, and the work of John Gutenberg and his associates. Illustrated with facsimiles of early types and woodcuts. New York, 1876. R. 8vo. Second edition. New York, 1878. R. 8vo.

"Specimens of Historical Printing Types." New York (Grolier Club), 1885. 8vo.

"Historic Printing Types." A lecture read before the Grolier Club, January 25, 1885, with additions and illustrations. New York (Grolier Club), 1886. 4to.

"Christopher Plantin and the Plantin-Moretus Museum at Antwerp." New York (Grolier Club), 1888. 8vo.

"Brilliant." A setting of humorous poetry in brilliant type. Printed in black and red on hand-made paper. Size, about 2 x 2½ inches. New York, 1888.

The "Practice of Typography" series:

"Plain Printing Types." A treatise on the proc-

esses of type-making, the point system, the names, sizes, styles, and prices of plain printing types. New York, 1900. 12mo. Second edition. New York, 1902. 12mo.

"Correct Composition." A treatise on spelling of words, abbreviations, the compounding and division of words, the proper use of figures and numerals, italic, capital letters, notes, etc., with observations on punctuation and proof-reading. New York, 1901. 12mo. Second edition. New York, 1904. 12mo.

"Title Pages." A treatise on title pages, with numerous illustrations in facsimile, and some observations on the early and recent printing of books. New York, 1902. 12mo.

"Modern Methods of Book Composition." A treatise on typesetting by hand and by machine, and on the proper arrangement and imposition of pages. New York, 1904. 12mo.

"Title Pages as Seen by a Printer, with Observations on the Early and Recent Printing of Books." New York (Grolier Club), 1901. 4to.

"Notable Printers of Italy During the Fifteenth Century." Illustrated with facsimiles from early editions, and with remarks on early and recent printing. New York (Grolier Club), 1910. 4to.

Many articles and series of articles in magazines, and particularly in trade publications.

A SEVERE APPLICATION OF THE SHERMAN LAW

BY ROBERT NEWTON LYNCH

(Vice-president and manager San Francisco Chamber of Commerce)

THE United States Government, through the Department of Justice, began suit on the eleventh of February in the United States Court of Salt Lake, to unmerge the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad lines. Though it had been announced by the Department for several months that such an action was contemplated, and despite the fact that the former Attorney-General had undertaken a similar unmerger, the filing of the suit came as a certain shock to the railway and business world and was started against the immediate protest of the commercial interests of the Pacific Coast.

The practical effect of such a dissolution as is proposed by this suit is far-reaching and profound, and it creates such a disturbance in transportation conditions in the West, and threatens to do such violence to commercial interests, that most serious consideration should be given to an examination of the soundness of the Government's contention. It is the purpose of this article to show the Western aspect of this matter and to express certain economic considerations which may not have found sufficient emphasis in the strictly legal attitude which decided that the Central and Southern Pacific lines were coöperating in restraint of trade, within the meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTENTION

Broadly speaking, it is the contention of the Government that the Southern Pacific Company, owning a line from San Francisco to Ogden and another line from San Francisco to New Orleans, finds itself in possession of a competitive system, which, under a common ownership, is administered in restraint of trade. It is also contended that the Southern Pacific Company has favored one of these lines, in its practical traffic administration, against its other line. It was the application of this principle which resulted in the separation of the Union Pacific line from the Southern Pacific line, in which suit the Government was only able to divorce the lines

at Ogden, owing to the extreme practical difficulties necessitating traffic agreements, between the dissolved lines, which the California State Railroad Commission very wisely refused to ratify in its application to these lines within the State of California. The Government now proposes to carry the matter to a logical conclusion, and is seeking a legal method to part asunder a living, vital system of transportation, which is historically a unit, economically a single servant, and only separable in a legally fictitious sense.

THE HISTORICAL SITUATION

The lines sought to be unmerged have never been a single hour apart. Since the beginning, more than forty years ago, these lines have been under one management, operated as a unit, with practically one ownership and built as a single system out of one treasury. The Central Pacific is the parent line, completed in 1869 from Ogden to San Francisco, with a branch to San Jose, north to the Oregon line, and south to Goshen. The powers of the Central Pacific were not sufficiently enlarged, owing to a Government mortgage, to make proper and necessary extensions into the legitimate territory which it served, proportionate to and stimulating its development. Therefore, another company was formed, by the same people, known as the Southern Pacific Railroad. This company constructed a network of lines connected up with the Central Pacific, extending the latter line to Los Angeles, building to El Paso, and constructing numerous feeders all beginning and ending on the Central Pacific lines. As fast as completed, these lines were leased to the Central Pacific, and when the system attained fairly complete proportions, a new company of the same people was formed known as the Southern Pacific Company, which took a lease for ninety-nine years of the entire system, and took over the stock of the parent company. Thus the Southern Pacific Company, as lessee, was the sole owner of the Central Pacific lines before the passage of the Sher-

man Anti-Trust Act, and no essential change was made in conditions when, as late as 1899, the capital stock of the Central Pacific legally passed to the ownership of the Southern Pacific Company.

PRACTICAL EFFECT OF THE DISSOLUTION

The severance of these two lines presents at once seemingly insuperable difficulties. A glance at the map which differentiates these two systems graphically represents the wild division of lines and operating difficulties which would inevitably follow such a dissolution. In fact, the physical conditions are such that only a *legal* dissolution is possible. The lines are so physically related and in a local sense so essentially a non-competing service that any number of owners of these lines would be obliged to operate them as a unit, and, following a legal dissolution, the same situation against which the law protests must inevitably, but awkwardly, be reformed. If the Southern Pacific should lose its parent line, the entire backbone of its California service would be removed, and it would be left with twenty or thirty fragments beginning and ending in space. The latter company would therefore face the dilemma of having to secure money in a hostile market to revamp its lines, and in case of success in securing this credit, would work an economic wrong in paralleling present Central Pacific lines.

The separation would leave the entire Southern Pacific lines in Oregon without connection with the main system and would tend to destroy the many and favorable direct schedules and the splendid train service which has given birth to such trains as the Shasta Limited and Overland Limited. The more carefully one examines the physical situation between these roads, the stronger grows the conviction of the hopelessness of performing a capital operation upon such a living organism without fatality.

BUSINESS CONTENTIONS

It is significant that all the business interests of California and Oregon are protesting with unanimous voice against the prosecution of the suit. California was rejoiced when it was delivered from the domination of the Harriman interests, and the roads originally built by California genius and capital permitted to operate once more under local direction and in the interests of the development of the Western Empire. Before the filing of the suit, the commercial bodies, aroused by the peril to their interests and the

possible effects of the dissolution, appeared before the Attorney-General and asked for a further consideration of their interests. Though this delegation was backed by all the leading commercial organizations, by every leading newspaper in the territory, and by men prominent in every political party, its plea was in vain. The Attorney-General advised the delegation that inasmuch as in his opinion the combination was against the law he had no other option but to bring the suit.

The Government is deprived, however, of any support from the representatives of trade and commerce, in whose interests it is presuming to administer the law, and in fact faces the determined opposition of the practically unanimous sentiment of the people of the Pacific Coast. The business interests are fearful of the substitution of indirect for direct service; of the substitution of two carriers to do the work of one, with the additional cost, delay, and trouble incident to dealing with two organizations which may or may not be in harmony, or which may not be permitted to work in harmony; of deterioration of service, and general disturbance of business conditions incident to commercial changes affecting business centers, following the proposed division; and, finally, of the long period of confusion incident to the unsolved problems which the suit would precipitate,—problems of rate and service adjustments and of inextricably mixed terminals.

The business interests feel that at the very time when the Pacific Coast is growing with greatest rapidity, needing strong instead of weak railroads, with sufficient capital to finance the growth of traffic, with new equipment, additions, betterments, double tracks, etc., and facing the promised benefits due to the opening of the Panama Canal, with new water routes to San Francisco Harbor, and the intensified need of the highest and most adequately equipped distributive systems, it is peculiarly unfortunate that the Government should find it necessary to threaten the demoralization of Western transportation conditions.

The business contention is also that the Government offers no real compensation, the promise of two strong competing lines instead of one being chimerical. It is feared that instead of two strong competing lines, there will result one dominant line and one fatally impaired line. Under the new arrangement the Southern Pacific Company would have to journey 500 miles south with

all Northern California business before it would be at all on an equality with its Ogden competitor. This condition would be tremendously accentuated if the Central Pacific should pass into the hands of the Union Pacific, which would give the latter road its present strong line to Portland, its present line from Salt Lake to Los Angeles, and its new line to San Francisco, which, with its present owned steamship lines running between Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, would give to that favored company a domination of the whole Pacific Coast in a manner that would delight the heart of the most extreme railroad monopolist. Against this foreign domination, the Pacific Coast rebels.

The prosecution of this suit will undoubtedly cause a new and profound examination, on the part of the entire country, of the real application of the Sherman Law. If this suit should be successful, it will undoubtedly furnish precedent by which many beneficial combinations formed by popular demand and in the people's interest will be threatened and broken up. The problem is after all only in its local aspects a Pacific Coast affair. The great resources of the West are at once the possession and wealth of the entire country, and it can hardly be that the intelligent sentiment of the country at large will morally support a purely technical application of the law to the disaster of legitimate business.

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CALUMET STRIKE SITUATION

BY PAUL WESLEY IVEY

(Acting Professor of Social Science in Dakota Wesleyan University)

ON July 23, 1913, the Western Federation of Miners called a general strike of all of its members employed in the copper mines of Houghton and Keweenaw counties in Upper Michigan. From the day of its inception the strike has been attended with rioting and bloodshed. Riotous mobs are held in check only by force of the State National Guard. Attacks on working-men have been of daily occurrence; jails have been filled with persons awaiting trial for violent acts; and children have daily had before them the spectacle of men acting in absolute disregard of law and order. Neighbors have been alienated, property destroyed, business paralyzed, and a prosperous district depopulated—and all for what reason?

The strike is being carried on by the Western Federation of Miners in order to force the mining companies to yield to four main demands: First, recognition of the Western Federation of Miners; second, either the abolishment of the "one-man drill" or the working of two men on each drill; third, a minimum wage of three dollars for trammers (shovelers and car-pushers), and three dollars and fifty cents for miners; fourth, an eight-hour day.

The last two demands are conceded by the mining companies. The first two form the

bone of contention. Whether or not the mining companies should recognize organized labor, it is not for us to venture an opinion. The second demand is the most far-reaching and should be given some careful, unbiased attention.

THE LABOR-SAVING POWER DRILL

In order to clarify the situation regarding the so-called "one-man drill" it may be stated that drilling originally was done by hand. The purpose of the drill in mining work is to drill holes into which the powder is afterwards charged for blasting. In the early days of mining this work was done by two or more men, one of whom held the drill, while the other men acted as strikers. As the mining industry developed, a power drill was introduced which was operated by two men. The introduction of the first power drill operated by two men met with great resistance, because it was asserted that this drill would put a great many men out of employment. However, the two-man power drill was *more economical* than the old-fashioned hand method and therefore of necessity it displaced the old method.

The greatest economy in the methods of drilling has now been secured by the recent invention of a new piece of machinery, viz.,

a one-man power drill. The underground drilling with this efficient machine can be done with half the labor force that was formerly needed to operate the old-style drills. Obviously this is a remarkable innovation and would mean the saving of a great deal of expense on the part of the mining companies. How does organized labor and how do individual laborers look at this labor-saving device? Just as their predecessors have viewed other labor-saving devices. That is, they oppose it.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Let us review for a moment the conditions contemporaneous with the Industrial Revolution. Prior to this so-called revolution spinning and weaving were accomplished by hand processes, usually in the homes of the workers. With the introduction of steam power these conditions were suddenly changed, and the "factory system" was ushered in. Thousands of skilled hand workers were thrown out of their jobs, and, being ignorant of the true economic significance of the industrial change, destroyed factories, spinning and weaving machinery, in their blind effort to reinstate the old régime. Much suffering and hardship fell to the lot of the skilled artisans, because of the introduction of this labor-saving machinery, but no one at the present time thinks of going back to an industrial régime such as existed before the advent of the "factory system," and no one doubts that the working-man of to-day is far better off, by reason of the Industrial Revolution, than was his brother workman of a century ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT NOT DUE TO MACHINERY

There is, no doubt, a widespread notion among workmen that there is a certain amount of work to be done in the world, and that unemployment is due to the fact that machinery is taking the place of workmen. To say that this view is fallacious is to state an obvious fact. It would certainly be hard to prove that the installation of the most economical means of production could permanently injure either producer or consumer. In the labor situation before us in the Copper District, we have organized labor in one breath praying for an increase of wages and in the next breath praying for

uneconomical methods of production which would thwart their very aim, for it must be remembered that wages are directly dependent on the efficiency of the labor units. Thus, if one man on a machine can produce as much as two men, there is a dead economic loss to the world of one man's labor if two men are employed. Besides, there is a lowering of each man's wages, for each man's wages depends on what he produces, and if the joint product of two men is no greater than the product from one workman, wages must be divided between the two.

ECONOMY OF PRODUCTION MEANS LOWER PRICES

By the use of the one-man drill, the same amount of copper can be mined with half the labor cost of drilling. To whom will this great saving go? A study of industrial history would tend to show that in similar cases increased profits due to introduction of improved machinery have been shared with the workman. The workman, it is true, has not always received a just share of increased profits, but in most instances it has meant increased wages for him in the long run. Furthermore, economical production has almost always meant reduction in prices. Prices are based directly on demand in relation to supply, but indirectly they are determined by cost of production. Reduce the cost of production of a good, demand and supply remaining normal, and a reduction in price of that good must eventually occur.

An attempt on the part of organized labor to prevent the introduction of methods of production which would be for the greatest good to the greatest number is indeed a short-sighted policy. By so doing, organized labor, in the long run, will lower the very wages which it seeks to raise. By keeping men out of other industries, where they rightfully belong, and arbitrarily holding them to work where they are not needed, a great body of unproductive labor is forced upon the community, for whose support the productive labor must pay. Such conditions can only be temporary. Even if the mine operators are forced, by the strike, to use an uneconomical two-man drill, organized labor must eventually face its ambiguous situation and work for lasting results and not temporary concessions.

MR. WORCESTER'S DEFENSE OF AMERICAN POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES¹



HON. DEAN C. WORCESTER

WE have had many criticisms of American policy in the Philippines, and many panegyrics. The public mind has been confused, although there has been a preponderant support of our work in the far Eastern archipelago. The man best qualified, upon the whole, to review every phase of the Philippine question from the circumstances of our occupation down to the partial change of policy under the Democratic administration is Dean C. Worcester, who has spent about eighteen years in the Philippines, was fourteen years a member of the Philippine Commission, and for twelve years the Philippine Secretary of the Interior, with a wide range of administrative duties.

Mr. Worcester was a young student in the University of Michigan when an opportunity came to him, through one of his scientific professors, to spend a year or two in the Philippines in exploration as a faunal naturalist. He returned to complete his college course, and then went back to the Philippines for further exploration. He had again returned to the United States at about the time of the outbreak of our war with Spain. His recent four years in the islands had made him one of the very few men in the United States who knew anything whatsoever about the Philippines and their people. President McKinley made him a member of the first Philippine Commission, and he was the only one of its members who was appointed to the permanent commission, headed by William H. Taft, which soon afterwards took over the government of the islands from the military authorities.

Mr. Worcester retired last fall, and returned to this country. At a somewhat critical moment in the history of our exercise of sovereignty and administration in the islands, we now have from Mr. Worcester's pen two large volumes, entitled "The Philippines, Past and Present," which are almost entirely devoted to a thoroughgoing review of our stewardship. Mr. Worcester is a man of courage and conviction, who writes with a delightful frankness and does not hesitate to tell the American people exactly what he thinks they ought to know about every phase of this great undertaking of theirs. Let it be said at once that this work is a contribution to the history of modern government, quite equalling in scope and in importance Lord Cromer's great record of English administration in Egypt.

No task of modern political reconstruction, in our judgment, in view of all the difficulties, has been performed by any government so thoroughly and in so fine and honorable a spirit as our enterprise in the Philippine Islands. It would be a great mistake for our authorities at Washington not to read Mr. Worcester's book page by page, with close attention. Much of it seems to be highly controversial, but this is no fault of the

¹ The Philippines, Past and Present. By Dean C. Worcester. Macmillan. Two vols., 1024 pp. \$6.

trenchant author. He has set out to explain and to vindicate what the United States has done with its great colonial acquisition. He is controversial only because he feels it necessary to refute misstatements and to correct dangerous misconceptions.

He lays his foundation strongly and completely. There were two great myths always maintained by certain theorists, newspapers, and anti-imperialist politicians in this country. One of these was the myth that Admiral Dewey had sought the assistance of Aguinaldo and had promised to help Aguinaldo and his friends establish the independence of the islands. The other myth was that in putting down the Philippine insurgent movement under Aguinaldo, subsequent to the cession of the islands to the United States by Spain, we were destroying a Philippine republic that was a "going concern" and that could have maintained some sort of existence. Mr. Worcester gives perhaps three hundred pages to the complete and final destruction of these two myths.

He proceeds, chapter by chapter, to record the history of our establishment of civil government, our method of maintaining order through the Philippine constabulary, our provision of schools and of health administration, with many other phases of our Philippine experience.

The last half of the second volume deals comprehensively with the question whether or not the Philippines are ready for self-government, and whether the United States ought to remain or withdraw. The intelligent reader of open mind must be convinced

by Mr. Worcester's statements and arguments that we ought to remain, and that the Filipino people ought to have the benefit and advantage of the best that we can do for them. He does not think that we are doing our best for the welfare of the people of the islands when we remove highly competent American officials, and substitute for them Filipinos who are not qualified to render equally valuable service. Nearly all of the lower posts are now filled by Filipinos. But there are higher posts in which, from the very nature of the case, Americans, if rightly selected, can exercise direction and authority with far greater impartiality and fearlessness than at present could be expected from natives of the islands.

Mr. Worcester's volumes, comprising a total of about a thousand pages, are thoroughly readable and they cannot be ignored by those who would face with intelligence and wisdom our current national problems. It is perhaps unfortunate that Mr. Worcester should give so much specific attention to a recent book by James H. Blount, written in a spirit of adverse criticism, and after a comparatively limited experience in the islands. But Mr. Worcester has seemed to think that upon the whole the best way to meet many of the attacks that have been made upon our Philippine record is to regard Mr. Blount as the latest and most aggressive of all the critics, and to answer all opponents by the process of taking up Mr. Blount's charges and meeting them seriatim. It can hardly be denied that Mr. Worcester does this with conspicuous success.



EMILIO AGUINALDO, STANDING WITH DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION CRONE, BESIDE A FIELD OF CORN RAISED BY EMILIO AGUINALDO, JR., IN A SCHOOL CONTEST



STEAMSHIP DOCKS ON THE NORTH (HUDSON) RIVER FRONT OF NEW YORK CITY
(Including the Chelsea docks recently completed for transatlantic liners)

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF AMERICAN PORTS

BY B. J. RAMAGE

[The following article deals particularly with the recent expansion of port activities on the Eastern seaboard, the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific Coast and the Great Lakes. It also gives much important information regarding the management of docks and wharves by municipal and State authorities. Next month we shall publish an article bringing out some of the contrasts between American and European ports in matters of harbor equipment and management.—THE EDITOR.]

OF the influences that have helped to bring about the reconstruction of American ports—a work in progress throughout the country—unquestionably the most direct is the approaching completion of the Panama Canal. Another factor is the growing size of ships. In a paper read at a recent annual meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, it was said that “ships of the maximum dimensions now built or building are not easily accommodated or moved in even the largest docks and harbors.” Other factors in these contemporary port activities are the examples of European port and harbor organization; the keen rivalry among trunk-line railroads; the renaissance of the municipal spirit; a widespread recognition of the fact that if our

watercourses are to be developed suitable terminals are essential, and finally there is the tardy realization that riparian properties constitute one of our most valuable natural resources.

SCOPE OF THE WORK

Before describing what is being done at our principal ports and harbors it may be well to indicate what this work comprises. As regards harbors it is directed towards the widening, deepening, or straightening of channels, and, notably on the Great Lakes, there is the construction of breakwaters. All works of this character, as well as the establishment of harbor and pier-head lines, fixing the length of wharves, are carried on by the Corps of Engineers, United States



THE BUSH TERMINAL AND WAREHOUSE SYSTEM ON THE BROOKLYN WATERFRONT, NEW YORK CITY

Army, the nearest approach to a National Department of Public Works. Other aids to navigation are furnished by the Government, such as charts showing the depth of harbor channels, buoys marking obstructions to be avoided, and lighthouses and lightships.

The Government leaves to port and private enterprise the construction of terminal facilities, such as wharves or piers and docks for the water adjacent to or between them; harbor or belt railroads coördinating land and water carriers; warehouses and the numerous mechanical appliances employed in handling cargoes. For a long time waterfronts and terminals—except at San Francisco, New Orleans, and New York—have been largely in private ownership. But there is a growing popular demand for at least partial public ownership of such properties.

NEW YORK'S INCOMPARABLE WATERFRONT

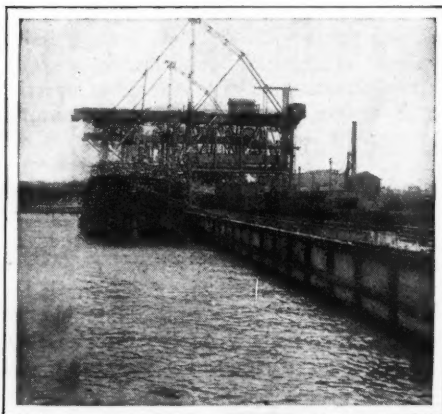
Our largest and most opulent port lies partly in New York and partly in New Jer-

sey. The total waterfront of this port is 770 miles, of which 577 miles are in New York City. The portion of the waterfront in the city that is used for shipping purposes is 101 miles. Of the 577 miles of city frontage, 359 miles are publicly owned, 10 miles by the Government and 349 miles by the city. Private parties, including railroads, own 218 miles. In the city there are 805 wharves, the city owning 235 and private parties 570. The harbor depth is 40 feet and upwards.

Railroads terminating here are connected with water terminals either directly or by means of carfloats. The five Brooklyn terminals are privately owned and include the Bush, Jay Street, and three operated by the New York Dock Company. There is also a private terminal in Richmond. The extensive and modern Bush Terminal is used by vessels trading with South America and the Orient. Its piers are adjacent to warehouses under the same management and are equipped with improved freight-handling appliances. The channel connecting Buttermilk Channel with The Narrows runs close to these piers. Recent negotiations look to the City's acquisition of the Bush Terminal.

Most of the coastwise and foreign steamship lines have their piers on the North River, where there are also numerous ferryhouses. The Chelsea piers, constructed a few years ago by the city for ocean liners, are on the North River, and so also will be the new transatlantic terminals the city has started at the foot of West Forty-sixth Street.

The Commissioner of Docks has supervision over all the public waterfront. He is appointed by the Mayor at an annual salary of \$7500. Since its creation in 1871, the Department of Docks and Ferries has been gradually increasing the public waterfront.



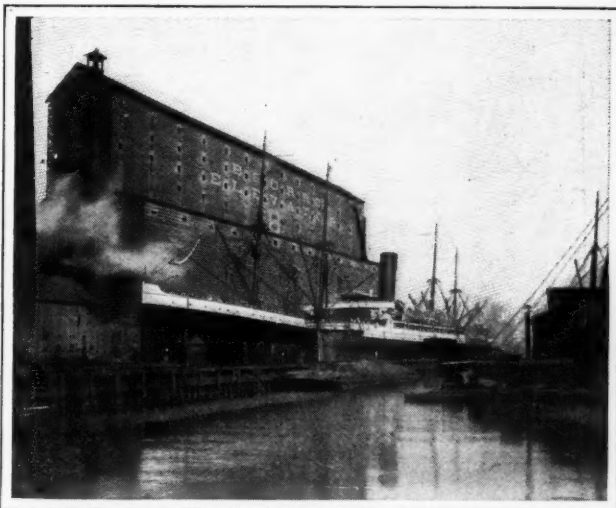
AN ORE-UNLOADING PLANT ON ONE OF THE PHILADELPHIA DOCKS

The largest public piers are leased for long terms. The income therefrom, in 1912, was \$4,240,510, and in 1871 \$460,164. The amount of money appropriated varies annually, according to the work. Money for maintenance and repair work and running expenses of the Department comes out of the general tax levy. New construction work is paid for by corporate stock issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Besides the great improvements under way in New York City, the New Jersey Harbor Commission has been formulating plans to develop in the interest of the public those sections of the port of New York that are subject to its control.

PHILADELPHIA AND HER HARBOR ADMINISTRATION

At Philadelphia there are 35.59 miles of waterfront on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. Of this 12 per cent. is owned by the Government, 13 per cent. by the city, and 75 per cent. by private parties. Out of 267 wharves the Government owns 10, the city 77, and private parties the remainder. The annual revenue from city wharves is \$75,000.

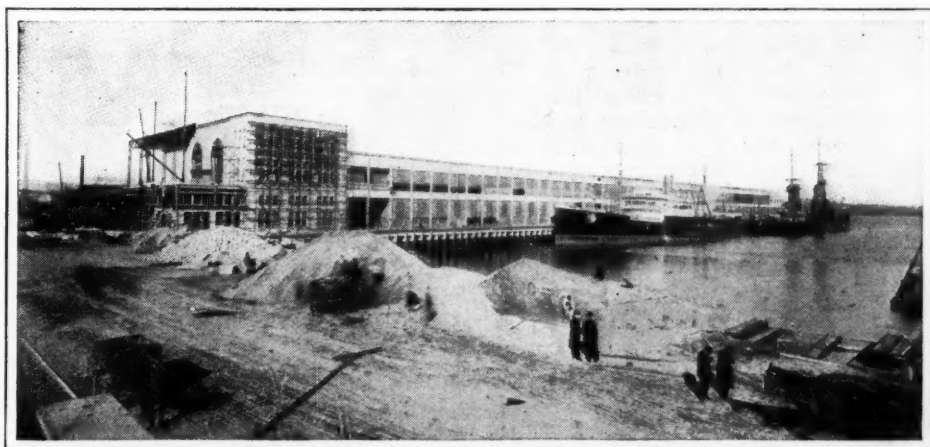


LOADING GRAIN AT A BALTIMORE ELEVATOR

The harbor is 30 feet deep, but a 35-foot project is under way. So far about \$27,000,000 has been spent on the Delaware River and Bay. Of this amount about \$18,000,000 was appropriated by the Government and \$9,000,000 by the city and State.

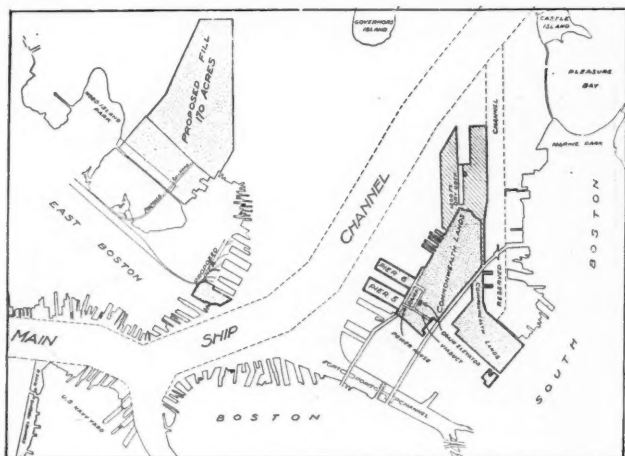
Port administration is vested in the Department of Docks, Wharves, and Ferries, created in 1907, at the head of which is the Director, who is appointed by the Mayor for a term of four years at an annual salary of \$10,000.

In 1912 private parties expended \$3,100,000 and the city \$1,000,000 on water termi-



COMMONWEALTH PIER 5, NOW BEING BUILT BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE PORT OF BOSTON AT A COST OF \$3,000,000

(This great pier is 1200 feet long and 400 feet wide. It has 50 feet of water at high tide and 40 feet at low tide. At this pier the *Imperator* could be docked with 300 feet to spare. There are 20 acres of floor space and six railroad tracks with space for 150 freight cars. A short distance down stream from Pier 5 the new Commonwealth Pier 6 is in course of construction)



PLAN SHOWING BOSTON PORT IMPROVEMENTS

(Commonwealth Piers 5 and 6, the big drydock, the proposed new pier on the Eastern Railroad property, and the proposed reclamation of 170 acres of flats belonging to the State off Jeffries Point)

nals. The Legislature has given the city the right of eminent domain under which to take private property for waterfront development. The city has also been authorized to bulkhead undeveloped waterfront property and charge the cost to owners using it. There are important railroad terminals at Port Richmond and Greenwich.

It would be difficult to overestimate the important results produced in recent years by the port authorities of this ancient center of shipping.

PORT ACTIVITIES AT BOSTON

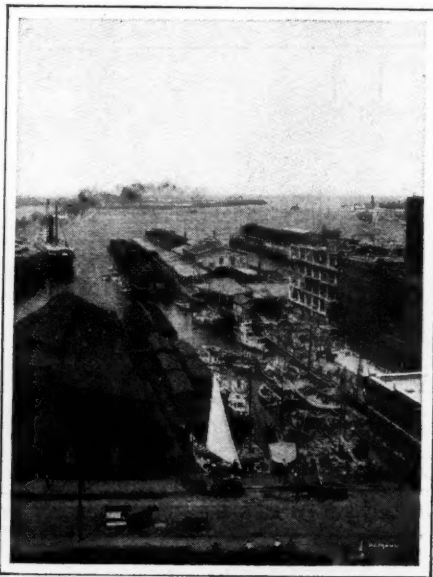
Boston Harbor is closer to the sea than any other Atlantic portal, but the adjacent islands serve as natural breakwaters. The main channel inwards from President Roads is nearly completed, with a depth of 35 feet at low water and a width of 1200 feet. The State has provided an anchorage basin at East Boston.

The piers for oversea trade are in East Boston, South Boston, and Charlestown, and are owned by railroads. The Atlantic Avenue waterfront, given over to coastwise lines, is near the wholesale and warehouse section. The remaining frontal property lies on four tidal inlets—Chelsea Creek, Mystic River, Charles River, and Fort Point Channel. This frontage is dedicated to bulk cargoes—oil, coal, and lumber. Much better appliances are used to handle such traffic than general merchandise, for which Boston, like rival ports, relies upon ship winches rather than pier cranes.

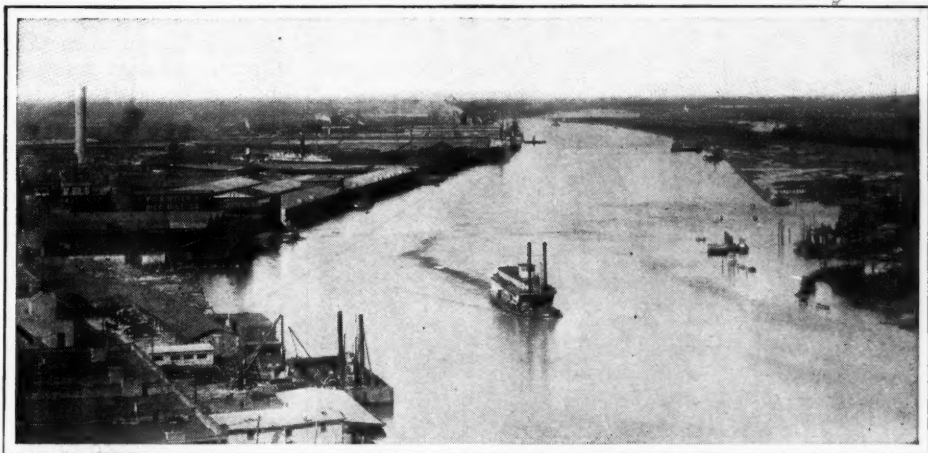
Boston did not enter upon the work of port reconstruction until after several commissions had carefully investigated the subject. Then the task was taken up in a thoroughgoing fashion and the influence of its initial stages is patent.

The Port of Boston Act of 1911 created a State board, known as the Directors of the Port of Boston, and entrusted to it the duty of making and executing comprehensive plans to develop the harbor. A bond issue of \$9,000,000 was authorized to start these improvements. This board is composed of a chairman, whose annual salary is

\$15,000 and four other members, each with a salary of \$10,000. When the board began work there was no developed waterfront under its control, although the State had important undeveloped lands or flats. The board has about completed Commonwealth Pier No. 5, at a cost of \$2,500,000, has appropriated \$3,000,000 for improvements off Jeffries Point, East Boston, and has allotted \$3,000,000 for a modern dry dock. On the Commonwealth Flats, in South Boston, a



PART OF THE UPPER HARBOR OF NORFOLK, VA.



THE HARBOR OF SAVANNAH

(Showing the terminals of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company's Baltimore and Philadelphia lines, recently rebuilt after total destruction by fire, with concrete structure and waterfront and up-to-date working appliances. Adjoining and beyond are the terminals of the Ocean Steamship Company operating boats to New York and Boston. Plans are under way for rebuilding these terminals and adding one or more slips to the four now in use. The river channel here has a depth of 26 feet at low water)

short distance from Pier No. 5, the lessees of Pier 6 are erecting a modern fish pier.

BALTIMORE'S HISTORIC PREËMINENCE

About eleven miles up the Patapsco River, from Chesapeake Bay and 160 miles from the sea, lies the landlocked harbor of Baltimore, with its 10 miles of waterfront and some 138,000 feet of wharfage space. Locust Point, Port Covington, Curtis Bay, and Canton are important railroad terminals.

Soon after the great fire of 1904 the Legislature created the Burnt District Commission and empowered it to acquire valuable frontal property (4000 feet). Under a bond issue of \$6,000,000, subsequently increased to \$9,000,000, the Commission purchased property, removed buildings and streets, and laid out a system of public wharves south from Pratt Street, which was

widened to 120 feet. Port affairs are administered by a harbor board composed of five members, appointed by the Mayor. Four serve without pay, but the president, who is also the harbor engineer, receives \$4000 annually.

The famous Baltimore clippers carried the American flag to all parts of the globe and in a revived merchant marine this historic port may be depended upon to maintain a record of which it is so justly proud.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF PORTS

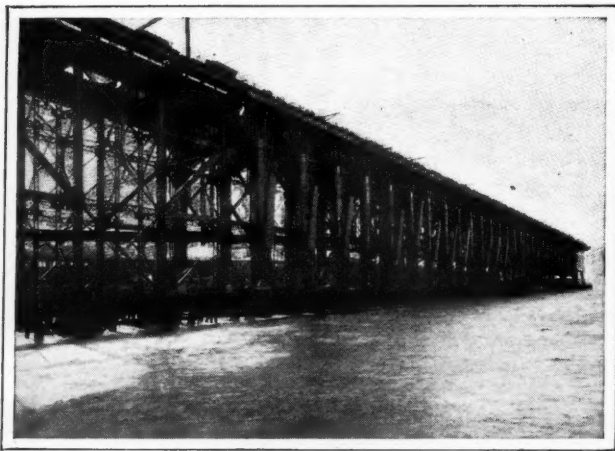
Keen interest in port development prevails from Norfolk to Galveston, including Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans, all important in the cotton, lumber, or naval stores trade.

The recent growth of these famous



THE SEABOARD AIR LINE FREIGHT TERMINALS ON HUTCHINSON'S ISLAND IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER

(It is announced that important additions to these terminals are planned for 1914)



THE NEW PIER OF THE NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY
AT NORFOLK, VA.

(This great structural steel work and the coal-handling equipment erected in connection with it, embracing elevators, dumping machinery, power plant, etc., cost about \$2,000,000. It has just been completed)

ports is largely the story of that extraordinary railroad and industrial expansion which is yet to be fully told. No other section has relied more largely upon shipping than the South, and unless all forecasts are wrong there is none whose future is more closely interwoven with it.

Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News are often embraced under the term "Virginia Ports." The outer harbor of this group is formed by Hampton Roads, the inner by the Elizabeth River and its branches. Neighboring railroad ports are Sewells Point, Pinners Point, Lamberts Point, and Berkeley. A Board of Harbor Commissioners has supervision over terminals at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Private enterprise predominates at the remaining South Atlantic ports and at Gulf ports except New Orleans, but there is a tendency at most other ports to acquire some frontal property for the public.

While its 22 miles of waterfront and 29 wharves are largely owned by private interests, the city of Savannah owns 1½ miles of frontage, 9 wharves, and 303 feet

of wharfage, the latter on what is known as the City Front. At high water the harbor has a depth of 33 feet and 26 feet at low water. Last year more than \$500,000 was spent by the Government on harbor improvements at Savannah and \$1,000,000 by railroads on slips, warehouses, and wharves.

It was from Savannah in 1819 that the first steamship crossed the Atlantic Ocean. Its present extensive coastwise and foreign trade has operated to bring it into close traffic relations with the Middle West.

Mobile has 10.8 miles of waterfront, 9 per cent. being owned by the public and

the remainder by private interests. There are twenty-five wharves, seven owned by the public. The city has bought two thousand feet of waterfront and is erecting steel sheds to cost \$60,000. The harbor depth is twenty-seven feet and four miles of new channel are being dredged.

At Galveston there are 38 miles of waterfront, only 10 per cent. being used for any purpose, and that shipping. The entire waterfront is owned by private parties, including the Galveston Wharf Company, 20 per cent. of whose stock is owned by the city. The forty-one wharves at Galveston are privately owned. There is a harbor depth of thirty feet. The channel depth from the Gulf to the docks has been increased from fourteen



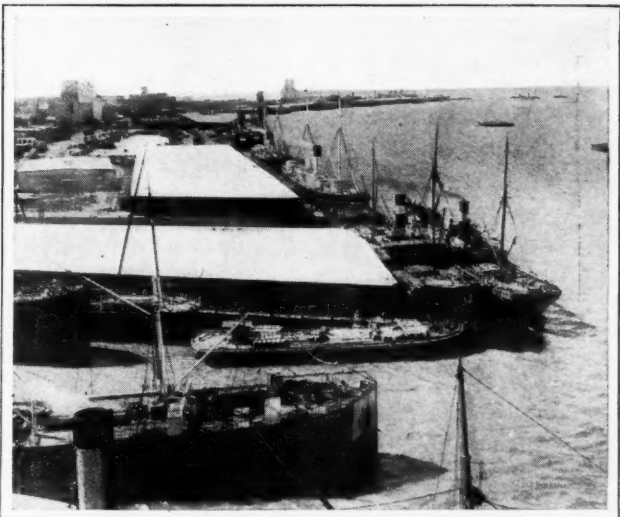
ONE OF THE JETTIES LINING GALVESTON CHANNEL

(The two jetties extend approximately ten miles out into the Gulf of Mexico. They were formed by hauling huge granite blocks weighing from one to five tons from the quarries in the interior of Texas and dumping them into the water)

to thirty-two feet, the harbor being now accessible to ships of thirty-foot draft. These improvements have been made by the Government at a cost of \$20,000,000. The seawall extension will develop an additional mile and a half of wharf frontage. Eight rail lines deliver cars to the Galveston Wharf Company and the Southern Pacific Terminal Company. Piers load by steam

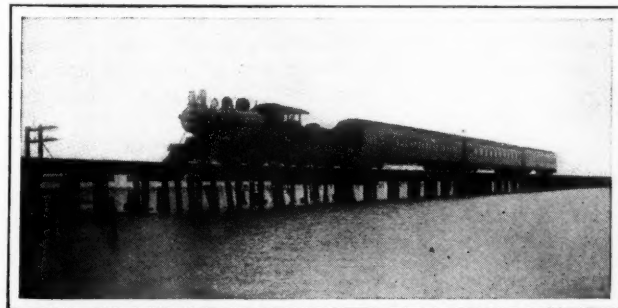
winches and electric carriers unload bananas. The affairs of the port are administered by a Board of Port Wardens, appointed by the Governor, and the members serve without compensation.

New Orleans, on the Mississippi River, is about 100 miles from the Gulf. Its port organization is a model one. There is here a waterfrontage of 41.4 miles, all of it except 14,000 feet being owned by the State. The State also owns the five miles of wharves. Private parties own six wharves. The affairs of the port are administered by a State Board called the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, whose members serve with-



EAST TO WEST VIEW OF GALVESTON HARBOR FRONT, SHOWING THE SLIP SYSTEM, PART OF THE CHANNEL, AND FREIGHTERS AT THE WHARVES

(Galveston is second only to New York among the ports of the United States in the total of exports and imports as reported by the United States Customs Department for the fiscal year 1912-13)

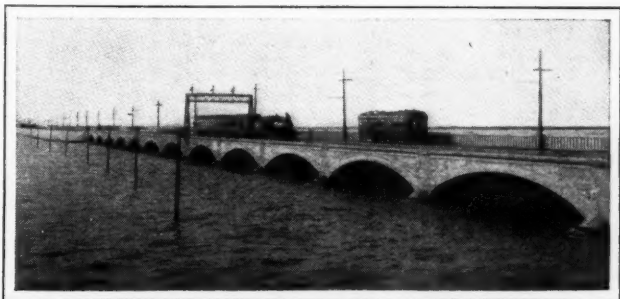


THE WOODEN TRESTLE WHICH FOR TWELVE YEARS WAS THE SOLE LINK BETWEEN GALVESTON ISLAND AND THE TEXAS MAINLAND

out pay. A public belt railroad connecting the waterfront with railroads and warehouses is managed by a municipal body. Of the public wharves, twenty-four are constructed of creosoted material. The total length of these wharves is 4.53 miles, with an area of more than 2,000,000 square feet. The total length of the four untreated public wharves is .46 miles, with an area of about 198,000 square feet. The twenty-two public steel sheds have a length of 3.66 miles and an area

of more than 2,642,000 square feet. The Board of Commissioners took over the public wharf system in 1901. In 1902 its earnings amounted to \$215,329, as contrasted with earnings in 1912, amounting to \$429,997. In 1908 a bond issue of \$3,500,000 was authorized for terminal improvement.

One of the most striking changes in transportation conditions has been the



CAUSEWAY OF STEEL AND REINFORCED CONCRETE WHICH NOW JOINS GALVESTON TO THE MAINLAND IN PLACE OF THE WOODEN TRESTLE SHOWN ABOVE

(This causeway was recently erected at a cost of over \$2,000,000. It is two miles in length)



THE SKYLINE OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., AS VIEWED FROM THE HARBOR

Gulf ports Western products destined for Europe and for South America. By reason, moreover, of their proximity to the canal, these ports have been preparing for the impulse its completion is expected to give commerce, more especially that with Latin America and the Orient.

HARBORS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

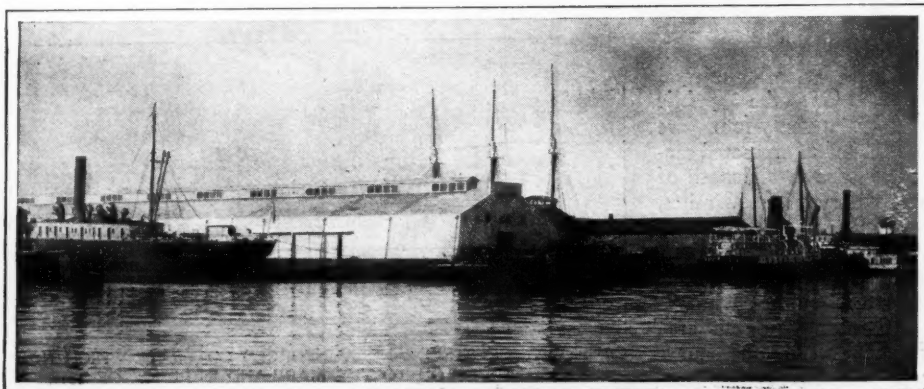
Of the numerous harbors on the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland on the Willamette River, and the Puget Sound ports of Seattle and Tacoma are especially active. Three of these are illustrative.

In its port and harbor organization, San Francisco, like New Orleans, has adopted State rather than municipal lines. The Board of State Harbor Commissioners, composed of three members, are appointed by the Governor and hold office at his pleasure. The president receives a salary of \$3600, and the other members \$3000 each per annum. The waterfront is approximately ten miles, four of which are used for shipping purposes. The remainder is unused. The

title to all this property is in the State. Along the waterfront there are about 11,700 feet of completed sea-wall, created by the reclamation of tidelands, thirty projecting piers, and twenty-three sea-wall lots, which lots, together with the State lands around the central basin, make an area of 1,104,275 feet, or about 25 acres owned by the State. The harbor has been self-sustaining since its organization. It has never been necessary to deepen the channels, as they are scoured by the tides.

San Francisco's experience in harbor management has exercised a wide influence on the reorganization of port administration elsewhere.

The cost of constructing sea-walls, wharves, etc., as well as operating expenses, is defrayed by harbor receipts—rents, tolls, dock and shipping charges, the harbor thus paying its own way. Across the bay at Oakland, Richmond, and elsewhere, local bodies administer their own harbor affairs. At San Francisco the wharves are leased to private parties. Lessees pay in advance the cost of construction. The railroad along the water-



THE CLYDE LINE TERMINALS AT CHARLESTON, S. C.
(New terminals will be completed within the next few months)



THE SEABOARD AIR LINE MAXWELL TERMINALS FOR THE EXPORT OF LUMBER CARGOES AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

(These terminals are just east of Commodore's Point, one of the proposed sites for municipal docks)

front is owned by the State. During the past decade bonds aggregating \$12,000,000 have been issued for harbor improvements. Further improvements contemplated embrace eighteen concrete piers.

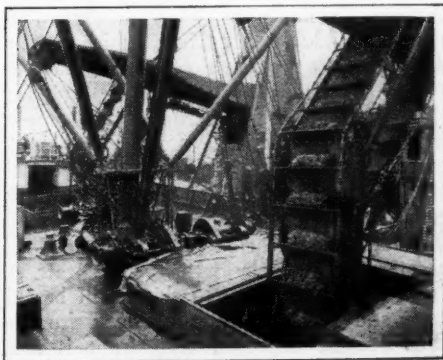
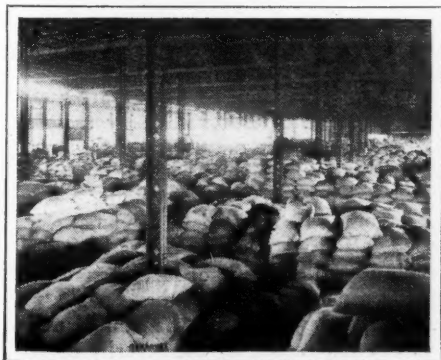
Los Angeles is about twenty-one miles from the sea-coast, with which it is connected by rail and trolley lines. Several years ago the



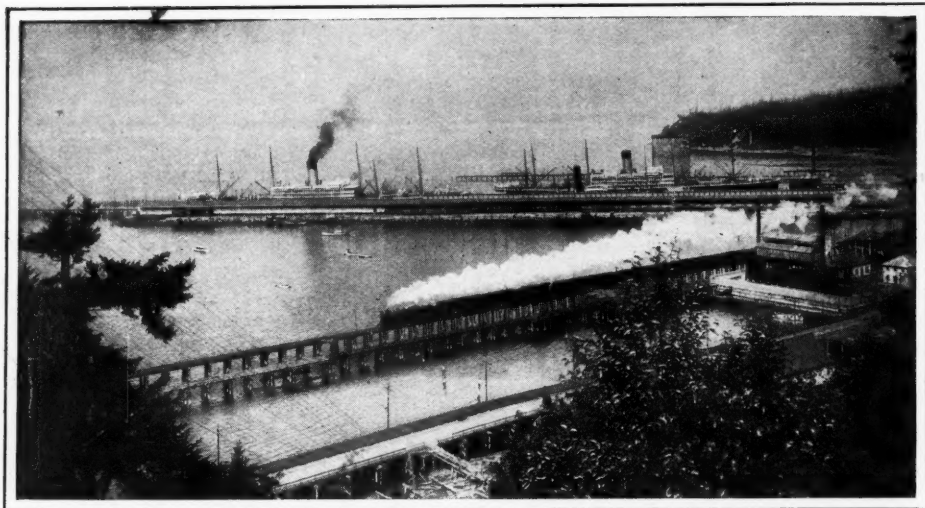
JACKSONVILLE TERMINALS OF THE MERCHANTS AND MINERS TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, WHICH OPERATES SIX SHIPS A WEEK TO BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA

ports of San Pedro and Wilmington consolidated with Los Angeles in order to secure central administration for harbor affairs. San Pedro is known as the outer and Wilmington as the inner harbor. The Government is constructing a breakwater.

The total waterfront of the consolidated municipality is about 20.75 miles. Of this, approximately 30,000



TWO COMMODITIES HANDLED IN GREAT QUANTITY AT THE BUSY PORT OF NEW ORLEANS—BRAZILIAN COFFEE AND BANANAS



THE GREAT NORTHERN DOCK AT SEATTLE

feet, including wharves under construction, are employed by shipping. The unused portion aggregates 15 miles. As regards ownership, 23,400 feet of waterfront belongs to the public, 42,300 feet to private parties, and 43,800 feet are in litigation between the public and private parties. Out of seventeen wharves, four are owned by the city and thirteen by private parties. Three municipal wharves, aggregating 4795 feet, are building.

Los Angeles has a comprehensive plan of harbor improvements and during the past two years the city has issued bonds aggregating \$5,500,000 for carrying them out. Port affairs are administered by a Board of Harbor Commissioners appointed by the Mayor for a term of four years.

Seattle lies on a narrow strip of land between Puget Sound and Lake Washington, into which projects Elliott Bay, its principal harbor. The natural outlet of Lake Washington is the Duwamish River, which is being dredged to a depth of thirty feet. Salmon Bay enters the mainland north of Elliott Bay, through which the Government is constructing a ship canal into Lake Washington, crossing Lake Union (in the heart of the city) in its course. The tidal locks of this canal cost nearly \$3,000,000. They will be 825 feet long and eighty feet wide, and will accommodate vessels of thirty feet draft. It is expected that by 1915 there will be thirteen and one-half miles of dock frontage. The present improved waterfront is about 50,000 feet, but there is being added thereto, at public expense, 23,686 feet. The Port of

Seattle, a body distinct from the city, was organized in 1911. It is controlled by the Seattle Port Commission, whose three members receive no compensation. The functions of this commission are to develop the port, a bond issue of \$6,300,000 having been authorized for the purpose.

In addition to a great coastwise trade in oil, lumber, grain and general merchandise the Pacific ports have important commercial relations with the Atlantic seaboard, via the transcontinental railroads or by the isthmian routes of Panama and Tehuantepec; a heavy trade with the non-contiguous territory of the United States bordering the Pacific, and with Oriental countries.

PORT IMPROVEMENTS ON THE GREAT LAKES

A general physical characteristic of the lake ports is their situation at the mouths of short rivers whose tortuous courses extend into the business sections. Water terminals are largely on these streams which form the so-called inner harbors, in contradistinction to the outer harbors. The latter are the result of breakwater construction by the Government. There is now a general demand for the more extensive use of the lake front for shipping, especially as the inner harbors have become so congested by mammoth bulk carriers. This type of vessel has been made possible by the dredging of lake channels and the enlargement of locks at the "Soo."

A further peculiarity is the limited period of navigation caused by the severity of winter. Items of traffic are relatively few, consisting mainly of ore, grain, flour, and lum-



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A PORTION OF SAN FRANCISCO'S WATERFRONT

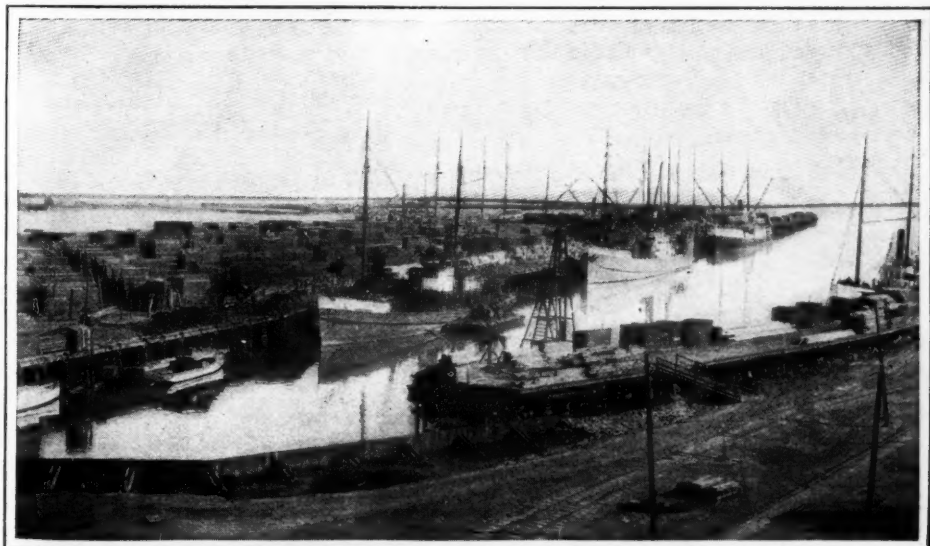
ber eastbound, and coal, together with general merchandise, westbound.

The facilities for handling ore, coal, and grain are unsurpassed. Notwithstanding the large number of lake ports, the chief business is done at a comparatively few,—Cleveland, Buffalo, Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee, and Chicago.

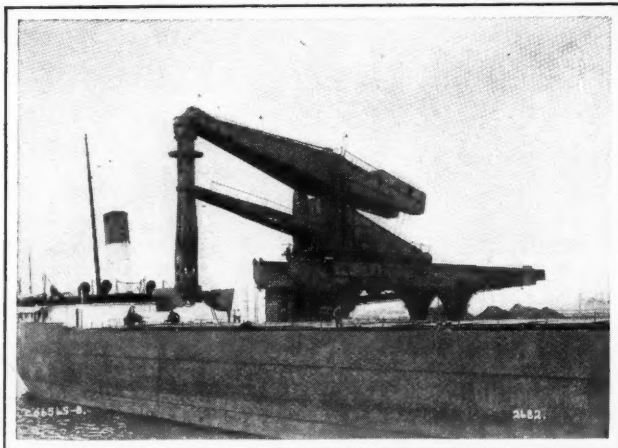
Cleveland, one of the leading ore-receiving ports, is on the Cuyahoga River, and is the northern terminus of the now unimportant Ohio Canal. This port is also a great distributing center for soft coal. Much of the ore is used for local consumption, but large quantities are forwarded by rail to Pittsburgh and other blasting centers. As at most other ports, the outer harbor is administered by the Government, the inner by the city. There is a waterfront of twenty-seven miles, of which ten are used for shipping. On the lake front the railroad docks are

equipped with four Hulet ore-unloading machines, having a combined capacity of approximately 2500 tons per hour. Other ore-unloading machines are in different parts of the inner harbor, the combined capacity of all these facilities being approximately 10,000,000 tons per season of navigation. Both the Government and the city have expended large sums on harbor improvements and further works of this nature are projected.

Buffalo, the western terminus of the Erie Canal and of the trunk-line railroads, is the chief American grain and flour receiving port. It is also the great distributing port for anthracite coal destined for Upper Lake ports. Important packet lines radiate in all directions. The inner harbor is formed by the Buffalo River and various slips and canals, the outer by four breakwaters. The city has spent much money in improving the inner harbor and the Government is improv-



THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC SLIP AT SAN PEDRO, THE PORT OF LOS ANGELES—AN IMPORTANT LUMBER-RECEIVING PORT



A FAMILIAR SIGHT IN CLEVELAND HARBOR,—UNLOADING IRON ORE BY THE USE OF MACHINERY PERFECTED AND MANUFACTURED IN CLEVELAND

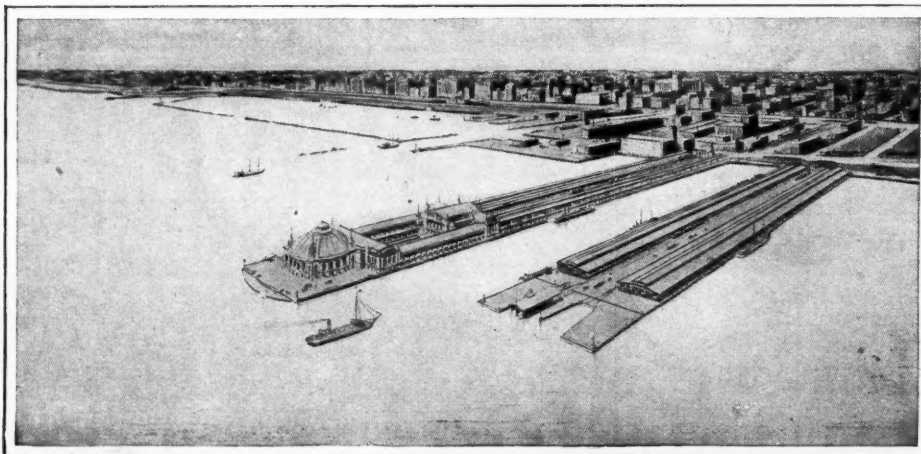
a cargo of more than 10,000 tons may be loaded into an ore boat in one hour. The coal dock equipment includes the Mead-Morrison, Dodge Coal Storage, Heyl & Patterson and the Brown Hoisting Machinery systems. These docks are electrically equipped and are operated with self-filling buckets, having a capacity of from two to five and a half tons each. Coal is thus unloaded quickly and economically, the record for the harbor being 8983 tons of coal unloaded in ten hours and thirty minutes. As elsewhere, however, the

ing the Black Rock harbor. As at other facilities for handling package freight are ports, the waterfront and its terminals are very backward. largely in private ownership.

Duluth-Superior, contrary to the general rule, is landlocked. The harbor is reached from Lake Superior by two entries, the Duluth Ship Canal and the Superior Entry, a natural channel. These penetrate Minnesota Point, reaching Superior Bay and Allouez Bay, respectively. The harbor is in close proximity to the great ore ranges, and is of prime importance in the ore and grain trades. There are here the most modern facilities for handling coarse freight, both wheat and ore being loaded by gravity. Ore boats have many hatches and are loaded simultaneously from a number of spouts, so that in this way

Milwaukee has an inner harbor formed by the Milwaukee, Kinnickinnick and Menominee rivers. On Milwaukee Bay is an outer harbor which is unused for water terminals. Omitting street ends, Milwaukee has a total waterfront of twenty miles, about 65 per cent. of which is used for shipping. Further improvements contemplated embrace the widening and deepening of the Kinnickinnick, removing obstructions from the Menominee, and the acquisition of Jones Island for municipal docks and the creation of a mooring basin.

At Chicago some years ago the Mayor appointed a Harbor Commission to consider



FIRST SECTION OF PROPOSED OUTER HARBOR DEVELOPMENT NORTH OF THE MOUTH OF THE CHICAGO RIVER

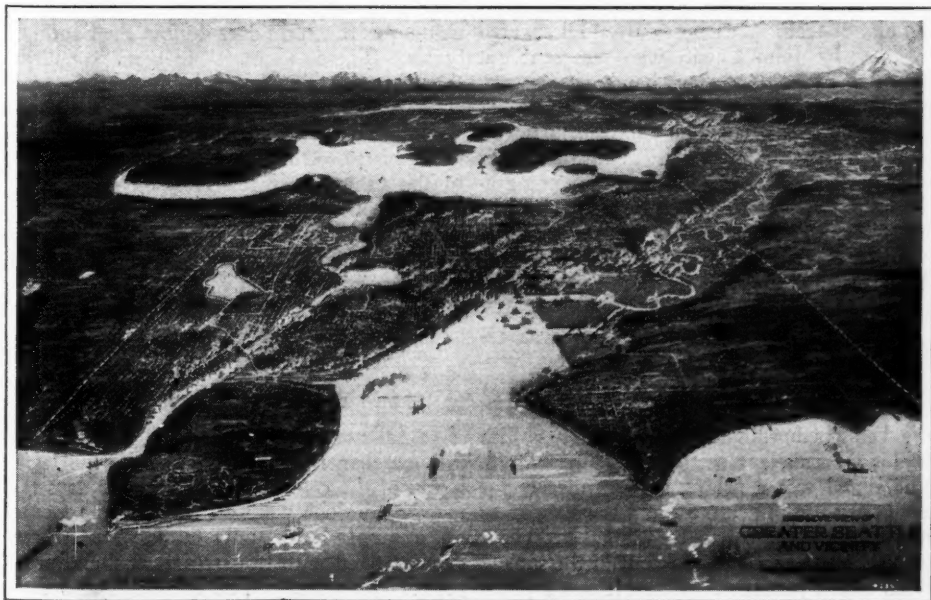
primarily whether any portion of the lake front should be reserved for harbor purposes; also to report on the relations of harbor needs to railroad terminals, especially in view of the State legislation authorizing the Board of Park Commissioners to take for park purposes certain portions of the lake front lying between Grant and Jackson parks. In its report this Commission made many practical recommendations. Among them are the following: the widening of the Chicago River and its branches; the establishment of public docks, conveniently situated, for distributing freight; the reservation of certain portions of the lake front for future harbor development; the securing of the right of way of the Illinois and Michigan Canal for the benefit of the public, and in South Chicago the reservation of the Calumet River for public docks. It was further recommended that the city be empowered to condemn whatever land might be necessary for harbor or dockage purposes.

It will thus be seen that the same influences which are transforming the seaports of this country are also reshaping the harbors of the Great Lakes whose shipping forms so large a proportion of American tonnage. Not only Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee, Chicago, Buffalo and Cleveland, but a score of other busy ports, under the guidance of alert

and foresighted commissions and chambers of commerce, are making plans for future as well as present demands. They are going about the work, moreover, in that practical manner so characteristic of the Middle West:

WESTERN RIVER PORTS

Except bituminous coal, there is no important through movement of traffic between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. Steamboat traffic is local and relatively unimportant. For this movement there are three classes of terminals; an unimproved river bank, where vessels tie up, a paved river bank, and what are locally designated as "wharf boats" or floating sheds. Fixed wharves or piers are impossible because of the shifting changes in water-level. For handling merchandise wheelbarrows, trucks, and other primitive methods are employed. Very often such traffic is handled by roustabouts, who do not represent the most skilled form of labor. For handling coal and other bulky freight there are tipples, elevators, and inclines. Those who are so earnestly striving to revive our inland waterways realize that the port and terminal problem is every whit as important as the question of channel depths, and there is every indication that the attention now devoted to this phase of the subject will have far-reaching effect.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CITY OF SEATTLE, WASH., SHOWING FRESH-WATER HARBOR

NEWFOUNDLAND'S FISHERMEN "PLAYING POLITICS"

NEWFOUNDLAND, the oldest British Colony, lying out in the North Atlantic, remote and isolated, and apparently sleepy and old-fashioned almost beyond belief, has been latterly showing evidences of being agitated by the wave of labor unrest that is sweeping the world these days.

Newfoundland, it should be stated, is the home of a people of absolutely British descent, and has for years been a factor in international diplomacy, altogether disproportioned to her position and population. She is the only part of British America not included in the Canadian Dominion, having refused all inducements to join that Federation.

Five years ago William F. Coaker, a man of comparatively little education and without much success in any undertaking he had attempted up to that time, formed what he called the Fishermen's Protective Union, a labor organization formed to embrace the fishermen and working-men of Newfoundland.

FEUDAL CONDITION OF THE FISHERMAN

To realize what has happened in Newfoundland it is necessary to remember that this country still suffers from conditions existing almost from its earliest days. Discovered in 1497 by John Cabot, who was sent out by West-of-England merchants, its fishery wealth soon attracted all the daring seafolk of Western Europe. The English, however, by degrees forced all the others out, and their attitude towards the island, even to comparatively recent times, was expressed, by the description of an official, that "Newfoundland was like a great ship, anchored in the North Atlantic and used solely for fishing purposes."

In other words, Newfoundland was regarded by the West-of-England fishing "venturers" as a place wherein they could carry on their occupation without interference, all else being subordinated to that. In earlier days no permanent settlers were permitted. The island was a fishing station, merely for temporary use in summer, and the skipper of every fishing craft had to bring back every autumn all the men he took out in the spring, under heavy penalties. When it was a penal offense to plant a potato in Newfoundland, which it was up to one hundred years ago, a

university was being founded by the mother country in the neighboring province of Nova Scotia. In the face of these conditions it is not surprising that the fish merchants who controlled Newfoundland should have esteemed the fisherfolk as little better than serfs.

Until comparatively recent times these merchants had their principal houses in the British Isles, with what were virtually branches in St. John's managed by the younger members of their families who, as they in turn grew old, retired to the banks of the Clyde and the Mersey to spend the money they had made in the Newfoundland fisheries. Almost until to-day the fishing industry, the great staple of the island, has been carried on by the successors of these merchants, through the medium of what is known as the "supplying" system. The "suppliers" were the great merchants controlling affairs in St. John's. Below them were what were known as "planters" or middlemen.

The term "planter" is a survival of the period when the fishing locations in Newfoundland were described as plantations, and those in charge thereof "planters" in the same manner as this term does duty in the Southern States. These "planters" in turn "supplied" the fishermen, the process being that the merchant advanced food, fishing vessels, and gear and all the implements necessary to carry on the industry to the planters or, in many cases, to the fishermen themselves, on credit, and after the fishing season was over the fishermen or planters returned their catch for the season, receiving credit therefor at market rates against their advances in the spring. The result in practice was that the fishermen and planters became engirt in a mesh of indebtedness which lasted their whole lives.

CONTROL BY THE MERCHANTS OF ST. JOHN'S

It followed almost inevitably that these fish merchants controlled, as well, the legislation of the country. In the olden days the merchants alone were members of the Council, or upper house, only latterly has it been democratized with traders, lawyers, and prosperous "planters." The merchant also controlled the Lower House, because until twenty-five years ago there was open voting instead

of the secret ballot now used; which meant that every voter stated publicly in the presence of agents of candidates for whom he voted, and his name was recorded accordingly.

The merchants thus knew how each man voted and this meant, if they voted contrary to the wishes of these "over-lords," a refusal, usually, of fishery supplies next season. Not until St. John's, the capital, changed gradually from a fishing to an industrial community, and some of the other districts, which elected enough members to dictate more modern policies to agriculture, was a change effected, and it became possible, broadly speaking, for a man to secure election without having mercantile endorsement; and for the past few years there has not been a representative of the mercantile class in the elected chamber. In fairness to the present-day generation of merchants it should be said that they all reside permanently in the country, are much more progressive and modernized in their outlook of business methods, and are doing their best to curtail the "supplying system." Recent statistics, however, show that for an industry yielding about ten million dollars a year, the annual issue of "supplies" on credit is about six millions.

ECONOMIC CHANGES AND THE FISHERMEN

The past quarter-century, moreover, has seen a new development in colonial politics, the building of a railway through the island to develop the dormant mineral, forest, and agricultural wealth, creating a new industrial class, not depending on merchant or planter, but selling its labor to the highest bidder and finding in later years keen competition for the same and consequent greater independence among the masses. The control of the Legislature passed, in the early part of this epoch, to Sir William Whiteway, a progressive lawyer, who in turn was succeeded by Sir Robert Bond, a country gentleman, from 1900 to 1909. He gave place to Sir Edward Morris, the present Premier, another lawyer who had been his Attorney General up till 1907 and who, leaving him then on a question of policy, organized a party which in the general election in November, 1908, divided the country evenly, each leader securing eighteen seats. The deadlock that resulted was only broken by a second election in May, 1909, when Mr. Morris carried the country with twenty-six seats against ten.

About that time the first evidences of a new figure on the political horizon appeared when William F. Coaker started "The Fish-

ermen's Protective Union," designed to help the masses, or "under-dogs," to secure justice from the classes, or "grab-alls," as he described them.

His movement represented a revolt by the common people against conditions which they asserted were most unjust and unfair. The fishermen contended that after the control of the merchants, politically and industrially, was broken, they still, by a combine in St. John's, dictated the price of fish every year and paid the toilers only what they felt like and not what the foreign markets warranted; and that in the same way they maintained the prices of provisions and other articles at unjustly high rates and further burdened the fisherfolk.

Launched in the northern districts early in 1908, his movement comprehended the organizing of the fishermen for economic and political control, but it was not taken seriously at first, though measures taken by him as its spokesman in disputes with the merchants over the treatment of the crews of their sealing steamers with the prospect of a strike in the background, added greatly to the Union's prestige. In the elections of 1908 and 1909 its promoter threw his influence with the Morris party, though then it did not count for much. But after the election of the Government, when he planned, according to his critics, to play the part of a dictator and control the policy of the administration, and Premier Morris refused this, he went against the Government and became a very aggressive opponent.

Gradually the Union spread over the whole of the northern section of the island. Coaker proposed that it put in the political field fourteen candidates for these districts to form a third party at the next election, these candidates being publicly pledged and sworn to vote together in the Union's interests under his leadership. This policy was pursued; men were nominated at district conventions composed of delegates from the Union Councils or lodges in the several constituencies, and seats held at the time by both the Liberal and Conservative parties were selected for attack, including that of Sir Robert Bond, the ex-Premier.

As the election approached, however, Sir Robert forced the Union to make an alliance with him, whereby the latter would lead a combined Liberal-Union party on terms which—according to a recent letter of Mr. Bond, the statements in which are not disputed—repudiated the idea of Union control and stipulated for the interests of every class

and element in the country to be fairly considered. The ex-Premier also, it would appear, refused the Union's demands for fourteen nominations, two departmental portfolios, and three cabinet seats; and allowed it only ten candidates and no other recognition.

Although the Liberal-Union alliance did not carry the country, securing only fifteen seats against twenty-one won by the Morris party, yet the results showed that in the northern districts the Union possessed unexpected strength.

After the election, when the lessons of the contest came to be studied, it was seen that the Union had great strength in the northern districts and that with the possible exception of Notre Dame Bay, where Premier Bond and his colleagues would probably have won anyhow, the other Bondites elected owed their success very largely to the votes of the Unionists. The Union has justified its existence because it elected eight out of its ten candidates, and ex-Premier Bond, with all his influence and prestige, had been able only to return seven out of the other twenty-six.

It developed during the campaign that Mr. Coaker, writing to a candidate in Notre Dame Bay whom he was displacing to allow of Sir Robert Bond going there as one of the nominees of the combination, explained that four years hence the Union would be fighting the country on its own account and this gentleman would then be assured of a seat, as he was resenting his being suppressed, and President Coaker enunciated the same view in an address to the annual convention of his Union after the election. Sir Robert Bond, at the end of the year,—apparently realizing that it would be hopeless for him to attempt to lead in the Assembly a party composed of eight Coakerites and seven Bondites with the position of the Union chief so defined,—decided to resign and withdraw from public life, which he did in an open letter to the press. This withdrawal of his was followed by the decision of his supporters to sit apart from the Coakerites as an independent body in the Assembly, and on this basis the Assembly organized recently.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE FISHERMEN'S UNION

So much for the political activities of the Union, which stand out most prominent. But the total of its industrial activities must not be overlooked. At the fifth annual convention of the Union held in St. John's, in De-

cember last, its president quoted various statistics regarding it, of which the following will be of interest: At the first convention, held in Change Islands, in 1909, nine delegates attended; at Catalina, in 1910, thirty-eight attended; in Greenland, in 1911, eighty attended; at Bonavista, in 1912, 150 attended; and at St. John's, in 1913, 161 attended, which number, he said, would have been increased, only for the great distance from the remote northern districts. He stated that the Union had now 190 local councils, an increase the past year of thirty-seven; seven district councils, corresponding with electoral constituencies, an increase of one; 17,700 members, an increase of 2700; and a fund of \$8000, although the expenditure for 1913 was unusually large, as the Union paid the election expenses of the ten candidates nominated.

The Union has as an offshoot the Union Trading Company, a business enterprise in which every Unionist can become a member by taking one or more \$10 shares. This Trading Company forwards, in return for cash, provisions, fishery salt, fishing implements, coal, and other requirements to local councils, to be sold to the members, also for cash; and there are now twenty-four permanent and seven temporary Union stores in operation in as many outports. The trading concern has a waterside premises in St. John's with headquarters and stores, and the business of the company increased nearly 250 per cent. during 1913. The Trading Company purchased a steamer last year for \$40,000, to do its freighting, and additional subscriptions for shares were invited to pay off a mortgage of \$10,000 on her purchase money. The Trading Company employs eighty persons and sold, the president said, 15,000 barrels of flour, 4000 barrels of beef and pork, 150,000 pounds of butter, 40,000 pounds of tea, and 20,000 pounds of tobacco to the stores and local councils during the year,—a large increase on the previous year's sale. Then, to secure the necessary publicity, a weekly paper known as the *Fishermen's Advocate* was started and is said to have a large sale, and President Coaker and his allies express confidence that within the next few years the movement will spread all over the country and enable it to dominate the entire politics of the island, as well as maintain the price of fish at high rates by pooling catches for this purpose and reduce the price of foodstuffs through the competition of the Union stores.

NEWFOUNDLANDER.

IS AMERICA LOSING HER LEAD IN COTTON PRODUCTION?

BY RICHARD SPILLANE

IN the season of 1912-13 the United States raised approximately two-thirds of all the cotton grown in the world. In the season of 1913-14, with the second largest crop America ever produced, America is likely to lose its dominant position. For the first time since the introduction of the cotton gin it looks as if the rest of the world has grown more cotton than America. If this meant simply a reduction of America's percentage from about 65 to less than 50 it would not be so serious, but it has an aspect that is much more significant.

FAILURES IN MANY LANDS

For generations, England and France have fretted under their dependence upon American cotton. England has expended millions of pounds sterling in efforts to establish successful cotton plantations in various parts of its colonies. The upper and the lower Nile, the east and the west and the middle of Africa, and lately the southern part of that continent have been fields for their endeavor. Seed has been imported from the United States, students of cotton cultivation, scientists, and even negro labor from America have been employed in these experiments, but in nearly every instance there has been failure.

France, while somewhat less enterprising and persistent, has been none the less eager. Only the other day Louis Barthou, former Premier of the Republic, pleaded in the Chamber of Deputies that an annual appropriation of \$250,000 or \$500,000 be made for cotton experimentation. He says it is a national duty for France to free itself from dependence upon the United States, and as Morocco offers a chance for cotton cultivation he thinks every dollar expended in cotton-growing there would be well employed.

Of recent years Germany, in accordance with its ambition, territorial and industrial, has tried to find fields for cotton-growing within its colonial possessions. As in the case of England, its efforts have had little success. Our own South has smiled indulgently while England, France, and Germany have strug-

gled to free themselves. Somehow it appeared that nature designed the Southern States of the United States purely for cotton. Nowhere else in the world could it be grown in such abundance. Nowhere did soil, climate, and general conditions so combine in its favor. Nowhere was such good cotton produced in quantity.

Somehow the seed of American cotton did not fit the needs in other lands. The soil might appear the same according to analysis, temperatures might be as those of the South, the rainfall might average as it did in Georgia, Alabama, and Texas, but the cotton would not yield the same. Each continent seemed to have its own peculiar cotton. South America, with its Peruvian and Brazilian growths, produced a cotton with the kinks characteristic of wool. From Africa came the far-famed long staple Egyptian cotton grown in the valley of the Nile. From various parts of the continent of Asia came a brown, short staple cotton not so serviceable or worth so much as the American.

With each failure to establish great cotton plantations in other lands the South became more secure and each new report of renewed effort to raise up a rival was met with less and less attention.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM EDICT OPENS CHINESE LAND TO COTTON-GROWING

And now, suddenly, while a former Premier of France is arguing in the Chamber of Deputies for a cotton plantation subsidy and the South never felt more absolutely satisfied with its dominance, it appears that the whole situation has changed. China has entered the ranks and from a negligible position has vaulted into second place, practically in one season.

Cotton has been grown in China for 1000 years or more. While little has been known of the quantity produced, for no country is more backward so far as statistics are concerned, that has not mattered materially in the world's calculations, for what was grown was used locally, not a little of it being spun by hand in or near the cotton

fields. Now it is different. Full statistics are still lacking but there is reason for knowing that there has been a tremendous increase, owing to the inhibition of the growing of the poppy plant. Much of the land formerly used to supply the opium trade has been put into cotton. What that amounts to is suggested in a private report made by Messrs. Noel, Murray & Company, of Shanghai, which reads:

Referring to our recent notes on the cotton production of China, we are now courteously informed by the Commercial Attaché to the British Legation that he has been advised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry that investigations made throughout the Provinces show that in the years 1909, 1910, and 1911 there was an annual production of over 15,680,000 piculs (2,090,666,666 pounds, or the equivalent of 4,181,333 bales of 500 pounds each). This is more than fifty per cent. above our modest estimate, and as last year's crop was a big one we may expect to hear the quantity reached anything up to twenty million piculs, or about 5,333,333 bales of 500 pounds each. Few people would be prepared to believe in such figures, but there can be no doubt that the production is going ahead by leaps and bounds. The Department is investigating the question of area under cotton in 1912.

DISPLACEMENT OF NORTH AMERICAN COTTON

Atop of this comes the surprising increase in the use of Peruvian, Brazilian, African, and East Indian cottons by English spinners in recent years, the first twenty-one weeks of this season showing 63 per cent. more of these "outside" growths used than in the same period two years ago, according to D. F. Pennefather & Company, of Liverpool.

On the Continent the illustration is still more striking. Since September, 1913—the beginning of the present cotton year—the continental mills have taken 356,000 bales of Indian cotton as against 67,000 in the same period of 1911-12 and 113,000 in the same period of 1912-13. The Russian Asiatic crop of 1913-14 is reported by Pennefather & Company to be large and their prediction that the rest of the world will produce for the first time a larger number of bales of cotton than America is accepted as well founded by the leading cotton authority of the United States. To him the outlook seems fraught with great possibilities of danger for the American producer of cotton. The facts are, he declares, that American cotton is being displaced gradually. The displacement requires time and spinning machinery has to be changed slightly to spin East Indian cotton instead of American.

Manufacturers do not like to change their machinery, but once they have done it they are slow to change back. In his opinion China may produce much more cotton than the 5,300,000 bales reported by Messrs. Noel, Murray & Company. He thinks America's monopoly of cotton production depends now upon the willingness and economic ability of the South to meet competition in the cost of production. Larger crops, profitably salable at low prices, must be grown in the United States or the realm of King Cotton will be transferred to the Orient and Dixie will become a dependency of diminishing importance.

A BILLION-DOLLAR CROP

The cotton crop bears a more important relationship to the prosperity of the United States than most Northerners realize and anything that threatens its well-being is of national concern. Broadly speaking, the crop sells for nearly a thousand million dollars—the lint representing six-sevenths of the total and the seed the rest. About 60 per cent. of the crop is exported. The cotton bills maintain our trade balance. A big increase in foreign production of cotton, therefore, would bring with it many embarrassments.

Within the last fifteen years there has been a tremendous development in the South, owing to the prosperity that has come to that section through successive years of good crops and good prices. Within that period prices have risen from an extreme low figure of 5 cents a pound to an extreme high of 20 cents a pound, with an average well above 10 cents. At the same time the crop has increased in size from 9,500,000 bales to 16,100,000, the yield of the present season being likely to approximate 14,750,000.

INCREASING COST OF PRODUCTION

But while the price of cotton has gone up and the yield has increased, the cost of production has expanded greatly. To-day the cotton planter figures that unless he gets 10 cents a pound for his crop he cannot come out with a profit.

If 10 cents is the cost of production to-day, it is more than double what it was fifteen years ago. To produce cotton is no easy task. The yield per acre is approximately two-fifths of a bale, this season's acreage being estimated by the Government at 36,662,000. In various parts of the South fertilizer is necessary if much of a crop is to be grown. The plant needs a fair amount

of attention, has various enemies, and never is sure until it is gathered. The gathering of his crop is the most expensive single item to the planter. To-day the cost of cotton-picking averages about 75 cents per 100 pounds. But 100 pounds of seed cotton such as the cotton picker gathers yields only $33\frac{1}{3}$ pounds of lint, the seed weighing twice as much as the lint adhering to it and, therefore, the price the planter really pays the cotton picker is on a basis of $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound of lint cotton. That does not cover his total expense connected with the picking of his crop. Labor conditions are such in the South that it often is difficult to get pickers when they are needed most urgently. In Southern Texas crews of cotton pickers are brought by the trainload from Mexico. In many Southern towns planters offer various sorts of inducements to the negroes at times to get their services.

WASTE IN COTTON PRODUCTION

For a crop so valuable, every one connected with its handling from the field in which it is grown up to the man who sells it to the spinner is careless of it. There is waste at every stage,—in the picking, in the ginning, in the wrapping, in the sampling, and in the transportation. To put this loss at 6 per cent. of the value of the bale would be moderate. There is no more license or reason for such waste than there is for annually casting \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000, earned by the people through hard labor, into the sea. This waste has been inveighed against year after year, but practically nothing has been done, up to the present time, to stop it.

But now it is likely to be different. The competition of the cheap labor of China will force the South not only to stop waste but inaugurate economies such as have received little consideration heretofore.

There practically has been no improvement in cotton-growing, cotton-gathering, or cotton-marketing in 100 years. Necessity is the mother of invention. Necessity will force American genius to discover methods of meeting the condition with which the South will be confronted.

COTTON-PICKING MACHINES

Production must be increased and the cost of production decreased. The situation may hasten the perfection and utilization of one of the cotton-picking machines. The advent of a wholly successful cotton-picking machine would be a boon to the cotton-

growers of the South. There are various machines that are mechanically successful but not commercially successful. They are costly, ponderous, and adapted only for large plantations. When one of them is reduced to meet every need of the cotton-planter, big and little, a revolution will be wrought in cotton-growing. So long as the South is dependent on negro labor to pick cotton by hand it cannot hope to meet the competition of its new rival in the Orient.

THE PROBLEM FOR THE MANUFACTURER

A radical reduction in the cost of production may work to the good of the American spinner. The American cotton-mill man has been almost as negligent of his opportunities as the American cotton-grower. While the United States has produced approximately two-thirds of all the cotton grown in the world the American cotton mills have taken only 26 per cent. of the world's total. Great Britain and Ireland raise no cotton, but the mills of the United Kingdom buy more than 20 per cent. of the cotton of the world. Russia, Italy, Germany, France, and Austria combined use 28.6 per cent. India, in proportion to the amount of cotton it raises, manufactures more than does the United States.

In the United States in the last ten years the number of spindles has increased about 30 per cent., the bulk of the increase being in the cotton-producing States of the South, but this development shows evidence of slackening.

Either the labor handicap under which the American spinner works in competition with the cheap labor of foreign mills has made him unduly dependent upon governmental aid or he has not been so enterprising as he should be. He has had one decided advantage—nearness to the source of supply—that counts for something against the wage difference.

One of the arguments made by advocates of the new tariff was that the American mill man was coddled so much by protection that he had not been so active as he should be in improving his methods of manufacturing or broadening his selling territory. In some mills, it has been shown, machinery of antiquated pattern, made by firms that went out of business more than a quarter of a century ago, was in use.

A bale of cotton manufactured into goods brings more of profit to a people than a bale of cotton grown and exported. It is an indictment of the American spinner that

with America holding the dominant position in cotton production for more than 100 years he has played second fiddle to his foreign competitor.

Heretofore China and Japan have been among the principal markets for American-made cotton goods. Lately Japan has made rapid strides in the development of cotton-

manufacturing, most of its raw material coming from America.

With the rise of China as a cotton-producing land the South is in danger of losing Japan as a purchaser of its raw cotton, but the whole situation's problems are as serious to the American cotton-manufacturer as to the American cotton-grower.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS INCOMES

BY GEORGE E. ROBERTS

(Director of the Mint)

THE munificent scheme of profit-sharing recently announced by a well-known manufacturer of automobiles should have the good effect of stimulating a popular discussion of the natural laws governing the production and distribution of wealth. There is too little of such inquiry, and current popular discussion shows slight recognition of the great fundamental influences by which the benefits of increasing wealth and industrial progress are constantly and inevitably distributed to all members of the community.

Unquestionably such influences are inherent in an industrial society. They can be traced in all the progress of the past and seen in operation on every hand. Apparently, however, an assumption prevails, even among intelligent and reflective people, that the only way an individual can dispose of a surplus income so that its benefits will be distributed to the public is by giving it away. They imagine that surplus income,—income available for investment,—has passed into the exclusive possession of the owner and is lost to the rest of the community. This is so vital an error that it is well worth while to examine the distribution that occurs when surplus incomes are invested upon ordinary business principles.

We are all prone to think of surrounding social and industrial conditions as fixed, and to judge of present distribution by immediate results. We instinctively condemn an annual income of \$10,000,000, because we say it is more than one person can possibly use for his own good, and we have a vague idea that the surplus, if not wasted, is buried, hoarded, or somehow withheld from use. If the fact could be brought home to everybody that this surplus is actually put to public use a new light would fall upon the existing order.

And this is the truth about surplus incomes. It is agreed that \$10,000,000 is more than one man can use for his own benefit. This is evident; there can be no argument over it. However the surplus may be disposed of, the owner will have none of it in any personal sense. If he invests it for profit he may derive satisfaction from having the title in his own name and from seeing the principal grow, but that satisfaction will consume nothing and cost the rest of us nothing. His ownership does not diminish the sum total by one iota. The surplus is all available for investment, and with all its proceeds for re-investment, and the question at the moment is whether society will be best served by having the owner invest it and manage it and increase it, or by having him dissipate it by gratuitous distribution, as in the case at hand.

To answer this question adequately society must look beyond immediate results and beyond current consumption, just as an individual does when he considers whether he will spend his entire income from year to year as he receives it, or save part of it for capital in order to enlarge his future income, and against future contingencies. Somebody must save and accumulate capital, or there can be no social progress. If all the wealth that has been used for the construction of railroads and for the modern equipment of industry had been distributed for current consumption the masses of the people certainly would have been nowhere near as well off as they are now.

CAPITAL AND PROGRESS

The well-being of the world is necessarily dependent upon industrial progress. Population is increasing and unless the arts and

industries are developed so that a given amount of labor will yield larger returns, the world will face the dismal fate described by Malthus. We have a suggestion of it now in the higher cost of living. The government can no longer give every man a farm. We can no longer produce meats, hides, wool, and butter upon the idle lands of the public domain, or get our fuel, timber, and lumber practically free from nearby forests. An analysis of the price tables shows that raw materials and food have risen more than manufactured goods, and that in the industries where capital is an important factor the rising costs of raw materials and labor have been in part overcome by the use of labor-saving machinery. Our hopes for the future depend upon development along this line.

Every important feature of the modern industrial equipment has been brought to its present degree of efficiency by continuous expenditures of capital made with a view to profits. The railways of the United States have been practically rebuilt within the last fifteen years, at enormous cost, and but for the operating economies thus accomplished the companies would have been unable to grant the wage increases which have been allowed. It has been said by a sagacious student of economic conditions that all Europe was saved from a crisis by the invention of the steam engine. Certainly it is difficult to conceive of how the present population of Europe could get along without it. Practically the entire capital investment in power equipment is wiped out in a generation and replaced by equipment of higher efficiency, and in the ten years preceding the last United States census, while the population increased 21 per cent., the number of horse-powers employed in manufacturing establishments increased 85 per cent. The use of electricity for power dates back scarcely twenty-five years, and in the ten years preceding the last census the total of horsepower of electric motors in this country increased from 492,936 to 4,817,140, or nearly tenfold! There can be no such progress without continuous supplies of new capital.

It would be interesting to have, were it possible, a bird's-eye view of all the industries to-day, so that we could take in at a glance all of the changes that are pending, all of the problems that inventors and scientists and business men are working upon for the advancement of industry. If such a view could be had how many revolutionary ideas on the verge of fruition might be found

awaiting a supply of capital for their development? Nothing, seemingly, is more self-evident than that all classes are interested in having society provided with the most efficient industrial equipment, and that the present generation can render no greater service to the generations that follow than in reserving from current consumption the savings required for industrial progress.

WEALTH PRODUCTION AND THE GENERAL WELFARE

The existing standards of comfort for the wage-earning classes in all countries correspond to the degree in which they are equipped with efficient machinery. The United States is first, England is second, the countries of northwestern Europe are next, and then follow Spain, Portugal, the countries of eastern Europe, and finally the miserable populations of Asia, where the use of capital in industry is almost unknown. The comparison may be made not only between the progressive and backward countries of the present time, but between the present and past periods of the former. The transformation of Germany in a generation has been remarkable. One of the most intelligent and sympathetic students of social progress, Sir George Paish, of the London *Statist*, has been recently visiting in Canada, for the purpose of investigating for that financial journal the state of affairs in England's chief colony. He made an address a few weeks ago in the city of Ottawa, in which he talked about the progress of the English people, and said:

The welfare of each individual is governed by the total amount of wealth produced by the whole world. If the whole world is producing a small income, a small quantity of wealth, we each of us have a small amount; but if the whole world is producing a great quantity of wealth per head, why, then there is a large amount for everyone. The progress of invention in the last sixty or seventy years, and I would say especially the progress of invention in the last sixteen or seventeen years, has so increased the output of wealth *per capita* that the whole world is in a position to spend money as it was never in a position to spend it before.

And so, as the time goes on, and as a larger measure of comfort and a larger income are enjoyed by the great mass of the people, so the capital accumulated will expand, so the savings will increase, and I hope that I shall see the time when the income of every man in England, at any rate, will be over the poverty line, and consequently when every man will be able to make some saving and some contribution to the nation's capital fund—a fund that will be available for increasing the wealth of the whole world, the well-being of all peoples, and will especially enhance the welfare of

the citizens of the British Empire. During the last sixty or seventy years we have pulled over the poverty line two-thirds of our people, and our savings have all the time increased. One-third of the population in the old country remains below the poverty line; a great effort is now being made to raise this remaining third. I think the effort will be successful if we increase our income and add to wealth in the manner that we are now doing.

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM CANADIAN INVESTMENTS

And in one of his letters to the *Statist* the same authority has described the progress which Canada has been making. He says, among other things, that within the last twelve years the total amount of new capital expended in Canada upon new railways and upon improving old ones and for railway equipment has amounted to approximately £200,000,000 sterling, or about \$1,000,000,000. But even more interesting is his account of the results of this expenditure. He says:

The effect of this railway construction upon the prosperity of Canada has already been amazing. The new railways have brought into existence a great many new towns, have caused the old cities to grow in size, have wonderfully stimulated the growth of the population, and generally have completely changed, not merely the face of Canada but the character of the Canadian people as well. On my first visit to Canada in 1899 the difference between the Canadian and the American people was strikingly evident. In the country south of the line there was life, movement, and progress, whereas in the northern country lethargy, inertia, and narrowness of outlook were conspicuous.

All this has been altered. The immense amount of capital poured into Canada in recent years, the great influx of immigrants, and the rapidity with which population has grown, have transformed Canada, and in the last ten years the country has made much greater relative progress, not only in comparison with the United States, but in comparison with any other country. The great extension of the railway system has caused vast areas of new land to be placed under cultivation, has opened up new mineral districts, and has placed the forests of the country in British Columbia and elsewhere at the service of the new populations. Many new towns have been provided with houses, streets, drainage, electric light, electric trams, hotels, and even theatres—indeed with all the comforts enjoyed by towns and cities of much older foundation. Moreover, industries have sprung up in many directions, and one cannot pass through the great cities without becoming conscious of the fact that Canada is not merely a country with unlimited agricultural possibilities, but that it has already become an important manufacturing and industrial State.

One has to recognize that while the great expansion in the manufacturing industries has been due in part to the increasing agricultural and mineral production of Canada, and to the increasing number of persons engaged in these industries, it has been brought about in no small measure by

the immense amount of construction work rendered possible by the great influx of capital from the United Kingdom and the United States. . . . Including capital placed privately in the country in mortgages on real estate and in loans to farmers, the total amount of foreign capital supplied to Canada is nearly seven hundred million pounds sterling. And of this vast sum one-half has been placed in the last seven years.

These vast sums were accumulated elsewhere, for the most part in England, from surplus incomes. The owners, instead of distributing them as largess, have chosen to invest them in Canadian securities. If they are wealthy people the resulting income will be re-invested, over and over, in similar securities, forming an ever-growing fund of working capital available to finance the progress of the world. Nominally they own the securities, but in reality the entire fund is devoted to the advancement of society. Every dollar invested is used for a public purpose as truly as if formally presented to the public treasury and controlled by public officials. What better could public officials do than reinvest the proceeds in the same manner?

The entire world of industry has been quickened and supported by these investments in Canada. They have made a demand for labor that has raised the level of wages in the United States and England and had an influence upon it over all Europe. They have drawn away from England and Europe thousands of laborers and farmers who have found a new chance in life, and their departure has relieved the crowded labor markets of the old countries. The mills and factories of the United States and England have been busy upon the equipment for these railways and materials for these new towns. And, finally, these vast areas of virgin land have not only been opened to new homes but have begun to pour new supplies of food into all markets for the relief of the working millions of the world. Even now, wheat, the chief product of Canada, is conspicuous in the price tables as one of the chief articles of food that has not advanced in price above the average of the last fifty years.

A PERSONAL ILLUSTRATION

The foregoing describes the natural, orderly progress of society. The one thing about it, over which the average man stumbles, is the fact that ownership in this increasing wealth is not as widely distributed as he would like to have it. Let us see what ownership amounts to: The richest person in

the State of Oklahoma is said to be an Indian girl, her quarter-section of land from the tribal allotment containing one of the best oil pools in the United States. But she does not have the exclusive use either of the oil or its proceeds. She will have what she wants to eat and wear and for her personal comfort and pleasure, but with sensible people these wants are limited by other considerations than mere ability to buy. Beyond these let us suppose that her income is invested in railway bonds; it is then devoted to improving the railway facilities of the community, which is advantageous to everybody. But, someone will say, the community must pay her for the use of these facilities. And this is where the confusion arises, for in truth she receives nothing from them. Her own wants being already provided for, her income from these public utilities will be devoted to providing other public utilities, as certainly as though the ideal socialistic state was established; and even the socialistic state would have to raise new capital continually. This girl will have the title-deeds to an increasing amount of property, but the public will have the use of the property. Incidentally she will pay a super-income tax, but it is noteworthy that none of the tax will be taken from that portion of her income devoted to her personal use; every dollar will come from the portion destined to public use.

This does not argue against an income tax. If revenues must be raised it clearly may be better to curtail future capital than present consumption, but there should be no illusion about the effects. The recent action of Germany in levying a special tax of \$250,000,000 upon capital, for the national defense, can be justified on the theory that if this expenditure must be made it had better be met from capital than by a tax on food, but it cannot be justified on the theory that it affects the rich alone. It will diminish the working capital of the country to that extent, and every increase or decrease in a country's working capital must affect the whole life of its people.

The distribution of surplus incomes by the natural method is not so obvious as a direct distribution among a few, for the results are widely and indirectly diffused, but the benefits are greater, more far-reaching, and the distribution more in accordance with social justice than is possible under any artificial scheme. There is less of favor and luck, less of waste, and the benefits reach every member of the community. Immediate consumption from current income is smaller and

more is available for construction and equipment. Society as a whole is thus unconsciously practising the self-denial of parents who go without themselves that their children may have a better start in life.

WHY PROGRESS IS NO FASTER

It may be asked, if this is a true interpretation of the present course of things, how it is that after all of the industrial progress of the past there remains so much of misery in the world, why the cost of living increases and the struggle for existence appears in some quarters to be even fiercer than ever before. The answer is, first, that society is struggling constantly and successfully for better conditions than have ever existed before; and, second, organized industry has been making steady progress, with results visible on every hand in cheaper and more efficient service.

It is stated upon authority that by an expenditure of \$32,269,000 in the last five years the Erie Railway has increased its westbound train-load from 1368 tons to 3000 tons, and its eastbound train-load from 1244 tons to 3800 tons. In my time the type-setting and wood-pulp machines have brought daily papers and monthly magazines within the reach of all classes. The census of 1910 shows that in ten years the amount of capital employed in the manufacture of "cotton goods including cotton small wares" increased 76 per cent., the number of wage-earners increased 25.1 per cent., and the total number of square yards of fabrics woven increased 40.3 per cent.

Taking all the manufacturing establishments of the United States for the same period, increases were: capital investment, 105 per cent.; average number of wage-earners, 40.4 per cent.; wages paid, 70.6 per cent.; value added by manufacture, 76.5 per cent. It is interesting to observe how close the increase in wages has come to absorbing the entire gain in value added by manufacture. However, it does not follow that this increase was a net gain to the wage-earner, for out of it he had to meet the higher prices of most of his necessities.

Over and against these gains in the highly organized industries there are serious offsets. Retail distribution remains comparatively unorganized; capital has entered that field in relatively small degree, and in growing cities the costs of retail distribution have increased. The changed conditions in the production of food and such basic materials as lumber and cotton have already been alluded

to. Capital has done something to mitigate the loss of our forests by cheapening steel and cement, but these products are not as cheap as timber once was. And if improvements in the manufacture of cotton cloth had been great enough between 1899 and 1909 to eliminate all cotton-mill wages, the saving would not have balanced the increase in the cost of raw cotton over the same period. Evidently no gains in the processes of manufacturing can keep down prices under such conditions, and but for the gains made in the more highly organized industries the rise of prices would be more serious than it is.

Directly related both to the higher cost of food and to under-employment is the distribution of labor. Modern industry is wonderfully effective when all branches are properly balanced to each other, but each individual must find his own place in the system. We live under a régime of personal liberty. It is not so very far back in the history of the race since the right of the common man to move from one locality to another as he pleased, and to choose his own trade, was recognized. He used to be attached to the soil or to his lord, and have even the material and cut of his clothes prescribed for him. In some respects there was greater security and certainty from day to day under such conditions than now. The liberty of choice always involves responsibility; it carries the risk and penalty of mistakes, and a great many people make mistakes in groping for their places in the industrial organization. Perhaps society as a whole does not do all it might to help them; be that as it may, we will never surrender liberty for relief. There is no little confusion and disorder, and the productive organization is not always well balanced. At times there have seemed to be too many people on the farms, so small were their earnings. In recent years the cities have been overcrowded while agriculture failed to keep pace with manufactures; but those who think these times hard usually overlook entirely the great improvement that has taken place in the condition of the rural population, comprising more than one-half of the whole. Finally, the struggle is not growing fiercer; that is an illusion due to the fact that nearby troubles, like nearby objects, obscure larger ones more distant.

THE LAW OF PROGRESS

Gradually and inevitably, as by improved equipment production gains over population, and as efficiency, initiative, and self-restraint are more generally developed, distribution increases and broadens, labor receiving a relatively larger share. That capital is increasing faster than population and is thus obliged to compete more and more actively for labor, and that the effect of their joint efforts is to multiply the commodities of common consumption, is a series of facts of profound significance. There could be no more definite proof of all this than is afforded by the figures of the last census showing that in ten years, while the population increased 21 per cent., railway tonnage increased 80 per cent., power employed by factories increased 85 per cent., and the consumption of coal doubled. Is there any other explanation for these figures than that more goods per head of population were being produced, transported, and consumed by the body of the people?

It is often said that the rich hold their wealth as trustees, but few realize how literally true the saying is. However miserly and grasping the owners may be, they cannot invest their wealth in profitable industry except for the satisfaction of public wants, and where it is never withdrawn and the proceeds are likewise invested it is practically dedicated to public use. The owners may not realize it; the constitution of society is such that individual selfishness has often advanced the common good. But the owners are coming to realize it; ignorant selfishness changes to enlightened selfishness, enlightened selfishness leads to a knowledge of mutual interests, and mutual interests develop the sense of mutual obligations. All the higher life of the race has been developed by responsibilities and obligations at first unappreciated and then slowly discerned.

When the true relations of wealth to social progress and the essential unity of society are understood there will be vastly less of suspicion, ill-feeling, and strife, and a corresponding increase of efficiency and of production. When we know the public value of all wealth we will be less indifferent to waste, both public and private, more concerned that all our productive forces shall be fully used, and wake up to the world's stupendous folly in sinking \$2,000,000,000 annually in military and naval establishments.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

CURRENT COMMENT IN THE BRITISH REVIEWS

FOR attractive and comprehensive discussion and presentation of world topics the reader must turn to the English reviews rather than to the American. The monthly magazines of this country have by far the greater circulation and prestige. There is, however, a finality in the tone in which the British quarterlies and monthlies address their readers which is not found in the publications of this country. There are, of course, popular magazines with a mechanical appearance, with illustrations and with methods of handling subjects that are similar to their American contemporaries. But it is to such serious publications as the *Quarterly*, the *Contemporary*, the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Fortnightly*, the *Westminster*, the *National* and the *English Review* that we refer when we speak of the characteristic English reviews. The *English Review of Reviews* has a more lively appearance than most of its contemporaries in England and it covers world topics in much the same way as that with which the readers of this REVIEW are familiar.

The range of topics in the English periodicals of larger circulation includes the entire world. Special attention, of course, is paid to the subjects of British imperial concern. Among these the Irish Home Rule bill, the various phases of the land reforms fathered by Chancellor Lloyd George, the labor situation as it exists in South Africa, and the peculiar development of the feminist movement in England take important places. The *Contemporary*, besides considering international and imperial politics, always publishes a couple of articles on religious and literary topics. Besides it has a regular monthly round-up of foreign affairs by Dr. E. J. Dillon. The March number leads off with a study of the "Future of the Irish Home Rule Bill," by H. B. Lees Smith, M. P., which is a sort of pontifical approval of Mr. Asquith's concessions to Ulster. Another article on the Irish situation, by J. G. Swift MacNeill, M. P., is apparently in opposition. Sir John MacDonell writes gravely of "The Expansion

of Martial Law." He deplores such expansion and quotes a number of legal decisions to the effect that the suspension of constitutional guarantees is only justified when a state of war exists. Such a state of war, he reminds us, did not exist in South Africa, and quotes Premier Botha's Indemnity Bill in support of his contention. However, he says, "a strike which threatens to paralyze industry, while it may not be state of war, may be considered to be equivalent to such a state." In this same number of the *Contemporary* T. Edmund Harvey, M. P., scores the western powers for "Extortion in China"; Sir Sydney Olivier writes on "Agricultural Coöperation and Credit," taking the whole world as his field; Mr. Harold Spender explains why Norway shares Sweden's fears of Russia; Rev. J. Frome Wilkinson discusses the question of "Reform in the Church of England and Federation with Other Protestant Churches"; and S. L. Bensusan pleads for "The Economic Preservation of Birds." There is also a pen picture of Edinburgh by Francis Watt, and an article by Saint Nihal Singh on the "Firstfruits of Female Emancipation in India," describing the increased activities of Hindu women in public affairs.

"Some Modern Aspects of Prayer"

A noteworthy article in this number of the *Contemporary* is on "Some Modern Aspects of Prayer," by Rev. Samuel McComb. There are signs, says the writer, of a revival of belief that is more than traditional in the reality and value of prayer. We must get rid, he tells us, of the popular conception that "prayer is a rigid, mechanical process whereby a man goes to God and asks for a definite, concrete boon."

Prayer operates in the world of facts. It works like other substantial realities of experience. In the ethical region it has power to transform character, making bad persons good, and turning the conventionally good into heroes and heroines of the spirit. There is not a mission hall in the slums of any of our great cities which cannot boast of the moral achievements of prayer, some of them dramatic and spectacular enough. Under

the influence of mystic contact with the Unseen, sinful habits fall away from men and women, and their lives are lifted to new planes of experience, where even the face of Nature seems transfigured as with an ideal glory. Unsuspected spiritual possibilities leap into activity, and the subjects of this wonderful experience speak of themselves henceforth as "twice-born men." In psychological language the social relation implied in prayer is realized, and a larger and better self than the self hitherto known has become a fact.

What, he asks, is the future of prayer, and says in reply:

One recoils from laying bare the sacred intimacies of the soul, but only thus can progress be made in the most difficult of all arts. We need a careful scientific record of the observed phenomena of prayer, psychological and ethical, especially in the field of moral therapeutics. Along with this would go a better knowledge of the laws which govern prayer, and of the moral and physical limits within which it operates. . . . A better acquaintance with the possibilities of social prayer would be of value in the culture of the spiritual life.

The *Westminster*, which is fond of publishing articles on economic and educational topics, has recently given a good deal of attention to the questions of wages and the cost of living. Recent numbers have contained articles on state regulation of wages and prices, and, of course, contributions to the discussion of Irish Home Rule. A pungent discussion of what the author calls "A Sweated Clergy" appears in the *Westminster*, by Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Pedder, which is an arraignment of the traditional attitude which insists that a poor clergyman shall, on a mere pittance, maintain social prestige and educate his children to be gentlemen.

The *National Review* can never forget its mortal fear of Germany. The editor, Mr. L. J. Maxse, never ceases to call upon his countrymen to prepare for what he regards as the inevitable conflict with the Kaiser's army and navy. This attitude fixes the point of view on other matters. The *National* is coming to be looked upon as the monthly organ of the Unionists in opposition to Mr. Asquith's Government, which it accuses of all sorts of crimes in connection with the curtailment of naval expenses as well as with land reforms and Irish Home Rule. An anonymous writer, who signs himself "Dreadnought," in the current number arraigns the Liberal Government for not going ahead with a strong navy. The economist, W. H. Mallock, contributes some opinions on the land question in an article under the title "Government by Statistical Libel"; T. F. Rockliff, an ex-Australian Rhodes scholar, eulo-

gizes Oxford, and Ian Colvin decries "The Dead Hand of Federalism" as shown by centralization going on in Australia.

It is impossible to withhold admiration from the virility with which the *English Review* is edited. No subject or literary form, apparently, has terror for Mr. Austin Harrison, the editor. Each month he leads off with a few pages of new verse. Recent numbers have contained studies of Yeats, Lady Gregory, Synge and the Celtic revival; a brilliant analysis of "The Real Decadent," a comprehensive article on the "White Slave in America," by Brand Whitlock, now American Minister to Belgium; and the concluding portions of Mr. H. G. Wells' novel, "The World Set Free," a notice of which appears on another page of this month's REVIEW.

The *Nineteenth Century* ("and After") maintains its serious and dignified reputation. Recent numbers have contained articles on the capture of property at sea, by Admiral Sir Reginald Custance, and "England's Duty Towards Wild Birds," covering much the same ground as Mr. Bensusan's article in the *Contemporary* already referred to. The *Nineteenth Century* "round-up," however, is in two parts, one by Dr. W. T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoölogical Park, and the other by Frank T. Lemon.

German Autocracy and French Republicanism

Two particularly noteworthy articles, which in a way complement each other, are J. Ellis Barker's, "Autocratic and Democratic Germany" and Dr. Georges Chatterton-Hill's startling paper on "The Decline of the French Republic." Dr. Barker, who is well known as a writer on European international politics and economics, takes for his text the Zabern affair, upon which we have already commented in these pages. The lesson for this incident, he says, is that "in Germany the government does not carry out the will of the people, but the people execute the will of the government."

Democratic Germany talks much but does not act; autocratic Germany acts but does not talk. Democratic Germany has filled the newspapers with loud complaints about the Zabern incident; autocratic Germany has not talked at Zabern but has acted, and the incident has closed with the victory of autocratic Germany. Herein lies the lesson of Zabern.

Dr. Chatterton-Hill, who is head of the Department of Sociology at the University

of Geneva, believes that the French people need a monarchy and will never be quite successful under a republic. He traces the history of France since 1870 and says that it is faced with one of two alternatives, revolution or reaction. However, he concludes in these words:

There is going on before our eyes an extraordinary renaissance of the old energies of the race—of what has been rightly called *l'orgueil français*. The old energies of the greatest nation in Europe have revived in the young generation of to-day, which has, concealed within it, the secret of tomorrow. And this reawakening, that manifests itself so clearly among the *jeunesse intellectuelle* of France, opens out the prospect of the Counter-Revolution—of a Reaction. For Heaven's sake let there be no fear of words! This Reaction will mean simply the return to the splendid traditions to which France owed so many centuries of greatness. Both movements—that of the Revolution and that of Reaction—resemble each other by their common hatred of, and their common contempt for, the Republic. And the Republic, which has no policy beyond that contained in the three words: confiscation, persecution, concussion, will not be able to survive in the struggle against parties which have a policy and an ideal.

An exceedingly useful and informing article on the Bagdad Railroad, the progress of which we have summed up, from time to time, in these pages, leads off in the latest available number of the *Fortnightly Review*. There are some excellent maps. This number of the *Fortnightly* contains articles on current British politics and social topics, including character sketches of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Russian novelist Feodor Dostoevski and "Wordsworth at Rydal Mount." Hon. and Rev. James Adderly asks the searching question "Has the Anglican Crisis Come?" He believes it has not, and that the Church of England will weather present and future storms provided "she joins to the spirit of devotion the spirit of modern common sense." Mr. J. Saxon Mills compares "Continuation Schools in England and Germany," and deprecates any blind following of German methods. Mr. James Davenport Whelpley, the well-known American writer on international topics, has a few frank and true statements to make, for British consumption, about "Public Sentiment in America."

The *Englishwoman*, intended to reach "the cultured public and bring before it in convincing and moderate form the case for the enfranchisement of women," presents each month serious and dignified articles on the feministic propaganda. The March number contains a study of the present position of Hindu women, and a chatty, cleverly written

paper on "Women's Newspapers in the Past," by Mary Hargrave.

The *Quarterly* is a review in the strictest sense, building up its articles in almost every case from recently issued volumes, review articles, and official reports to which it explicitly refers by title as sources. The current number leads off with a discussion of the new "British Imperial Naturalization Bill," by Richard Jebb. Robert H. Murray writes a vigorous article on "The Evolution of the Ulsterman," based on a number of the recent volumes, including a German one, "*Die Englische Kolonisation in Irland*." Mr. Murray thinks that the fighting quality of Ulstermen should be preserved, and made use of in the national defense. Another article on the same subject entitled "The Home Rule Crisis," is contributed by Richard Dawson, who counsels mutual concession and coöperation. Mr. Dawson also writes very illuminatingly on "The Progress of Rhodesia." This new South African nation, he declares, has a great future. Charles Bright, F. R. S. E., supplies a good deal of information on the British imperial telegraph system. Other noteworthy articles are on "St. Paul," by the Dean of St. Paul's; "The Contemporary German Drama," by Garnet Smith; and "The Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher," by R. H. Case.

The current number of the *Hibbert Journal*, that dignified and sober quarterly devoted to the discussion of religion, theology, and philosophy, contains articles on eugenics, politics, education, syndicalism, and mathematics, all in their relation to religious and philosophical thought. Rev. A. W. F. Blunt insists that the Church of England has failed. Moreover, he concludes it is a healthy symptom that "the church is beginning to admit its own failure." In the same number Rev. Hubert Handley asks whether there "ought to be a broad church disruption," coming to the conclusion that there should not.

As to International Storm Centers

In addition to its regular varied and ably conducted general departments, the *English Review of Reviews* always presents several features of special timely interest. Recent numbers have contained several noteworthy articles of this wider scope on world peace, (one by Sir Harry Johnston, the famous traveler and author), British social problems and a character sketch of Joseph Chamberlain. Sir Harry Johnston's final judgment is this:

The fact is that the peace of Europe and

the Old World will never be established on a firm basis, and the acceptance of The Hague principles never be universal, until there is a final adjustment of spheres of influence amongst the great and small powers of the Christian world, or of such great nations and well-governed states as Japan, China, Siam, Persia,—or are likely to become. Put bluntly, the peace of the Old World pivots on the restoration of Metz to France and the allotment to Germany of a larger sphere of colonial and administrative influence than she possesses at the present day. What is the use of talking of the neutrality of Holland when that neutrality would not last a day after Belgium had been invaded and occupied by Germany? The neutrality and the independence of Belgium at the present time depend on a kind of chess game of strategic moves. If Germany with her alliances thinks that she can withstand a league against her of Britain, France, and Russia, she will invade and mediatize Belgium, making of it a virtual German kingdom, like Bavaria. Holland, being still more Teutonic in population, will inevitably be forced into the same position, together with Luxemburg. If Germany, on the other hand, decides to renounce an ambition which is very difficult of achievement and not half so worth while as a *Drang nach Osten*, she will negotiate for the restoration of 450 square miles of French Lorraine to France, including the fortress of Metz, and will exclude Luxemburg from her Customs Union. In return she should get the freest hand at Constantinople and throughout all Asia Minor (except Armenia); and in Mesopotamia down to the mouth of the Euphrates, together with the cession of the remainder of the French Congo. If all this could be accomplished and Great Britain could make up her mind to cease any further interference in the affairs of Albania or any other part of the Balkan Peninsula, or of the Island of Rhodes, we might look to see a whole-hearted support given to The Hague Tribunal and eventually pave the way for a real federation of man, on a basis which would suit the vast mass of common-sense, practical, unsentimental people.

A New British "Review" of Politics

A new review devoted to modern political and social studies, entitled the *Political Quarterly*, has appeared in London. It is edited by Dr. W. G. S. Adams, Professor of Political Theory and Institutions at All Souls' College, Oxford. The first number, which is dated February, announces that its aim will be to deal with "great constitutional issues all over the world, with the rapid growth in administration, with new co-operative energies in industrial and social reform, and with fresh thought concerning the rights and obligations of the individual and the state." Two solid articles on the Irish Home Rule problem introduce the number. These are evidently by the editor and they deal with the political and financial aspects of the situation. There is also an article on the Dublin labor dispute, summar-

izing the result of the strike of the Transport Workers' Union and "Larkinism." Senator Henry Cabot Lodge discusses "The Amendment of the United States Senate." He refers, of course, to the amendment providing for the popular election of senators, which he characterizes as being "most memorable," since, "while it is the seventeenth which has been adopted since the Constitution went into operation, it is the first which in any way touches or affects the Senate of the United States." Sir Charles Fortescue-Brickdale, Registrar of the British Land Registry, writes a long, closely-woven article on the registration of title to land in England. This he regards as one of the most important items in the general program of social reform. A description and analysis of the results of "Municipal Government in Birmingham" is given by Norman Chamberlain, member of the Birmingham City Council. This council, says Mr. Chamberlain, to-day governs the "largest area in the British Islands under the control of a single council unaided by subordinate bodies." The school's relation to civic progress is described by Dr. J. L. Paton, High Master of the Manchester Grammar School. The State, says A. D. Lindsay, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, has an ethical basis. "For no society is possible unless each member of it is prepared to act towards other people as he expects them to act towards him. Any state, therefore, maintains a system of mutual rights and duties." The last third of the first number of the *Political Quarterly* is taken up with comprehensive and useful round-ups of "The Political Year in Canada," by O. D. Skelton, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, a summary of events in England during the session of the 1913 parliament, with a summary of legislation, a round-up of public administration, and reviews of books in the field of the publication. It is a solid, dignified publication, worthy of the best British traditions.

A new weekly, published in London, under the auspices of the Fabian Society, entitled the *New Statesman*, contains an article on the second chamber problem which is noteworthy and typical of British magazine writing. We review it and quote briefly from it this month. Another article which is representative of writing in the less heavy British monthlies is a delightful discussion in the *Cornhill* as to what will happen in our educational systems since we have "killed Euclid." This we also summarize on the pages following.

THE IDEAL SECOND CHAMBER

PRACTICALLY everywhere in all parts of the constitutionally governed world there is a recognized Second-Chamber problem. "Nowhere has that problem been solved."

The quoted words are from a stimulating, comprehensive article in a recent supplement to the *New Statesman*, the London weekly published under the auspices of the Fabian Society. This article, published as an editorial and for the benefit of the "mother of parliaments" at London, goes on to say:

The struggles which in England have followed the extension of the franchise upon which the First Chamber is elected have been paralleled in every country where democracy is the recognized mode of government. Even where the Second Chamber has been established upon "a democratic basis" difficulties have not been avoided; indeed it would be possible to contend that they have even been enhanced.

Everywhere there is dissatisfaction and irritation, a feeling that the secret of combining constitutional stability with legislative efficiency has not yet been discovered. A large number of experiments have been and are being tried, but the most that can be said for the best of them is that they give a little less general dissatisfaction than the rest.

During the present session of the British Parliament the Prime Minister has promised to produce in the form either of a bill or of resolutions the Liberal Government's proposals for the reconstitution of the House of Lords. But, says the editorial from which we have been quoting, it is worthy of note that "little or no public interest is being taken in the matter."

We are on the verge of what on the face of it will be a constitutional revolution, yet the subject scarcely finds a place even in the monthly reviews, still less, of course, in the daily or weekly press. The cause of this remarkable apathy, we suggest, is that ordinary men of all parties instinctively recognize a certain futility in the attempt to construct a Second Chamber which shall be in harmony with twentieth-century ideas of popular government and at the same time shall serve any useful purpose whatsoever.

While there appears to be a very prevalent idea that popular election is the proper progressive solution of the difficulty, nevertheless, the writer of this article continues, the day of the Second Chamber is past. Referring to the situation in England, he says:

The present working of the Parliament Act is manifestly unsatisfactory, involving as it does a positively criminal waste of time and energies of the Government and the House of Commons.

It is not, however, necessarily to be regarded as a fair sample of the way in which it is likely to work when the Upper House has become accustomed to the limitation of its powers, and has learned to make use of the possibility of bargaining which it still possesses.

The one thing that "seems to us to be clear is that the case against a popularly elected Second Chamber is overwhelming."

A popularly elected body must necessarily be organized on party lines, which in itself is enough to destroy its usefulness as a revising body. If a majority of its members are hostile to the Government its opposition will be indiscriminate, if a majority are supporters it will provide no check worth considering.

On the other hand, a directly elected Second Chamber will always—and with justice—claim that its popular mandate is as valid as that of the Lower Chamber, a claim which, since the Government can only be responsible to one Chamber, is calculated to bring about a maximum instead of a minimum of constitutional friction.

Indirect election, continues the writer of this editorial, is, of course, a possible alternative, but the experience of France seems to indicate that this system combines the vices and excludes the virtues of all others.

It seems therefore necessary, in order to ensure the absolute and unquestioned supremacy of the Lower House, to fall back on some form of nomination. It must not, however, as Canadian experience warns us, be nomination by the government of the day as a reward for political services, since that method inevitably introduces those party divisions which it is our chief object to avoid. Some other principle of appointment must be discovered. A possible solution is suggested by the existing practice of the House of Lords in connection with its functions as the final Court of Appeal in actions at law. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that a Second Chamber to act purely as a revising body might be constituted on analogous lines. The government of the day might be trusted to make the appointments, provided that a system of well-understood qualifications could be devised.

The essential points in the creation of a satisfactory Second Chamber, in the opinion of the *New Statesman*, are:

(1) That party divisions should be eliminated as completely as possible; (2) that there should be no question of equal and conflicting authority as between the two chambers; and (3) that the Second Chamber should be a "revising" chamber in the true sense, not an "estate of the realm," should represent not public opinion, or even any section of public opinion, but expert knowledge, and should therefore be composed of persons appointed primarily for their technical qualifications. The problem is one which so far has not been solved in any part of the world.

"AFTER THE DEATH OF EUCLID—WHAT?"

ABOUT ten years ago, at a meeting of the British Association, and upon motion of an eminent mechanical engineer, "Euclid was killed." Following upon this action of the eminent "Association," the teachers of mathematics throughout Great Britain buried the old geometer—"some glad to get rid of him in the hope of replacing him by a better man, and some because they considered it was a practical and materialistic age and the old man had no place in it."

The words quoted are from an introductory paragraph of an article by C. H. P. Mayo, in the *Cornhill Magazine*. What, asks this writer, has been gained, and what lost, by "the ending of the Euclidian age"? Translated into the more direct question of everyday life, what have been the losses and gains since the old geometry of Euclid was abandoned in our schools, and the more "modern" method of "practical" geometry adopted? This writer in the *Cornhill* attributes the "killing" of Euclid to the modern dominance of mechanical and electrical science.

Greek had almost gone, Latin was going, and so many of the subjects which scholars laid stress upon, as being of educational value in matters of taste and style, were being ousted in favor of the "vulgar mass called work" (to use Browning's phrase). Euclid alone of the old order remained, and he must go, too, because he seemed to be useless for practical purposes. It was the training of the hand and the eye which was immediately required. No man, who had been engaged in teaching for any length of time, could urge that Euclid was any training in anything for very many boys.

Teachers could not see "the beauty of Euclid's simplicity, the clearness of his style, and the rigidity of his logic." To most learners he was but "a silly and hard task-master." He was "as the dry bones of the prophet Ezekiel, very dry and apparently without life." He was given up primarily for two reasons: First, "he didn't immediately help to supply the urgent demand of the engineers, and, secondly, the training which he was supposed to give was, on trial, found to be no training at all."

In the opinion of this writer, a great deal has been lost with the giving up of Euclid. The world has lost a great classic which provided training that, from generation to generation, has exercised great influence upon the character of English-speaking peoples. But there has been even a greater loss.

We have allowed ourselves to get into the frame

of mind towards education in which we welcome any change which tends towards immediate results, rather than ultimate training, "things done that take the eye and have the price." We are will-



EUCLID
(From an old print)

ing to teach boys what interests them rather than what is good for them; in other words, we seem to have adopted to the full the value of the lines of least resistance in intellectual matters.

As to what we have gained by the dropping of Euclid, Mr. Mayo believes we now have for more useful purposes certain time that was formerly spent in mere "theoretic proofs." Our training to-day, he reminds us, does not tend to make thinkers, but tries to make doers.

Euclid thought it worth while to prove the obvious fact that the shortest distance from one point to another is as "the crow flies"; and stated his proposition that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third. Ask the average boy to prove this as a general theorem: he will draw a perfect figure, measure the three sides, and make it clear that the sum of any two is greater than the third: then altogether fail to understand that this is not a general proof. Ask him why the proposition is true, and he answers, "It is so, because I measured it." Perhaps he would have done the same during the reign of Euclid, but he would have realized more fully that the truth of his assertion depended upon a general proof and have tried to think it out, rather than merely do it.

THE REVIEWS OF THE CONTINENT

THE weekly and monthly press of the continent of Europe differs widely from the periodicals of England in both timeliness and variety of the subjects considered. Western Europe, it is true, as represented best by France, has a more vital press, one more largely devoted to the discussion of current topics than the press of those countries to the eastward. It may be that this is dependent on the degree of free speech and the fulness of democracy. At any rate, the press of republican France is more vital, up-to-date and varied in the subjects it handles than that of monarchical Germany, while the German periodicals are more like our own than those of autocratic Russia. Nevertheless, it is true that literary form is as well represented in the periodicals of Eastern Europe as those where there is greater variety and freedom of treatment.

The staid old *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of Paris, which is a fortnightly, publishes scholarly, solid articles on historical subjects. A feature of two recent issues which is of particular interest to Americans is a historical study of Rochambeau in America, contributed by M. Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington. The substance of this is presented on another page. Other French reviews, like the *Revue de Paris*, the *Correspondant* and *La Revue*, all published in Paris, have been represented in these pages at brief intervals. A short summary of the causes that compelled the Swedes to demand increased defenses, by a Swedish writer, is quoted from *La Revue*. Another article from this periodical is one of curious interest entitled "Money That Really Talks."

German monthlies and weeklies are, as a rule, solid and thorough as befits the seriousness of the German character. We have during recent months reviewed articles from the *Deutsche Rundschau*, the *Deutsche Revue*, the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Maximilian Harden's *Zukunft* and other well-known German periodicals. This month less familiar German periodicals (the *Neue Zeit*, the *Neue Jahrbücher*, the *Tat* and *Prometheus*) are represented by articles of special interest. Noteworthy Austrian periodicals, which are chiefly published in the German language, include the *Oesterreichische Rundschau*, from which we have occasionally quoted. In our summary of "The Real Genesis of the Balkan War," on a succeeding page, such well-known

dailies as the *Neue Freie Presse* and the *Reichpost* of Vienna and the *Pester-Lloyd* of Budapest are quoted.

From time to time we are able to give our readers a review of an article of timely interest appearing in the Spanish periodicals. Generally, however, these Spanish reviews devote themselves to purely historical, scientific or literary subjects, with no appeal outside of their own country. *España Moderna*, of Madrid, is the oldest and most dignified of these monthlies. Others from which we have quoted in times past are *Nuestro Tiempo*, and *Lectura*, also of Madrid, and the sprightly monthly, *Hojas Selectas*, of Barcelona. This month the Spanish tongue is represented by a summary of "Some Frank Cuban Observations on Ourselves," from an article by Señor de Sola in *Cuban Contemporanea*, the Havana monthly.

The Italian reviews continue to discuss the Tripolitan and Balkan wars, the effect of emigration, the agricultural problem, and educational and financial reforms, Dante, Crispi, Garibaldi, and Cavour. The semi-monthly *Nuova Antologia*, edited by Senator Maggiorino Ferraris at Rome, is the acknowledged chief of the Italian reviews. It has been recently publishing articles on Italian constitutional problems by Deputy and former Premier Luzzatti and others. The *Rassegna Nazionale*, published every two weeks in Florence, devotes a good deal of space to religious and philosophical topics. The *Lettura*, a monthly, also published in Rome, and copiously illustrated, is conducted in a more popular vein and includes fiction.

The reviews of Scandinavia, whether published in Stockholm, Copenhagen, or Christiania, devote themselves very largely to permanently valuable researches in the fields of science and art. Political articles, however, are appearing with increasing frequency in these publications, and of recent months the relations between these Scandinavian countries and Russia and Germany are treated vigorously. *Gads Danske Magasin* and *Tilskueren*, are well-known monthlies of Copenhagen, *Nordisk Tidsskrift*, *Det Nya Sverige*, and *Ord och Bild*, the last named well illustrated, appear in Stockholm, while the Norwegian capital is represented by *Samtiden* and *Kringsjaa*. A new review devoted to serious literary discussion is *Edda*, Stockholm, from a recent number of which we summarize a noteworthy article on "The Man of Genius."

NEW LIGHT ON WASHINGTON AND ROCHAMBEAU

ANIMOSITY towards England for the loss of Canada was not,—our history books and traditions to the contrary notwithstanding,—the principal moving cause which led France to help us in our Revolutionary War. A feeling of hatred for Albion might have animated individuals,—probably

torical papers in the *Deux Mondes* form an excellent contribution to this idea. They show Washington and the two French leaders, Rochambeau and De Grasse, in a new and delightful relationship.

Speaking of the state of mind in France at the time Rochambeau set out with his troops for this country, Ambassador Jusserand says:



COUNT JEAN-BATISTE DONATIEU DE VIMEUR
ROCHAMBEAU
(From an old print)

The nation which clamored so loudly for a pro-American policy espoused the cause because it was associated with ideas of liberty. Liberty, philanthropy, natural rights, these were the words of the magic formula which made all hearts beat. All France,—one reads in the correspondence of Grimm and Diderot,—“was full of a great love of humanity,”—transported with the exaggerated enthusiasm of youth that sends one to the end of the world,—leaving father, mother, brother,—to succor a Laplander or a Hottentot. The ideas of Montesquieu, Rousseau, Voltaire, d’Alembert were rampant and the thinkers saw in the Americans the propagators of their doctrines. An immense aspiration was growing in France,—towards more equality, fewer privileges, a more simple life for the great and a less arduous life for the humble, easier access to learning and the free discussion of common interests. At that time public opinion was very strong. It must not be forgotten that only six years elapsed between the end of the American Revolution and the beginning of ours, and that the American Constitution was only four years older than that of France.

The effect of the announcement that France intended to send an expedition to America was tremendous. M. Jusserand says here:

it did,—but it certainly did not move the masses of France. The French King and the French people helped us against England chiefly because we were fighting the battles of human freedom and France was just then saturated with the idea of liberty.

This new light on our revolutionary period is thrown by Monsieur Jusserand, the Ambassador of the French Republic at Washington, in a series of unusually interesting articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the staid old review of Paris. M. Jusserand, who has always regarded his mission at Washington as extending beyond an official one and embracing a sort of ambassadorship of the French people to the American people, has for years been devoting his fine scholarship and graceful, illuminating literary style to the noble work of strengthening the good-will which has always existed between the two nations. This series of his-

When at the beginning of 1780 the news spread abroad in France,—that it was no longer a question of sending a squadron to help the American colonists in their fight for liberty,—but that the French Government proposed to send an army,—the enthusiasm was boundless. Everybody wanted to go. Everybody wanted to help the people who so loved independence, and were struggling so manfully for the holy cause of liberty,—the people whose chief was Washington, and whom Franklin represented in Paris. A veritable crusaders’ ardor possessed the youth of France and the projected expedition was in reality the most important of its kind that France had undertaken since the far-away days of the crusades. It was, in fact, a holy cause.

This proof of disinterested enthusiasm struck the cool-headed Franklin. He wrote later: “This is indeed a generous nation.”

One of the characteristic evidences of the “state of mind” of those who took part in the expedition of Rochambeau was the fact

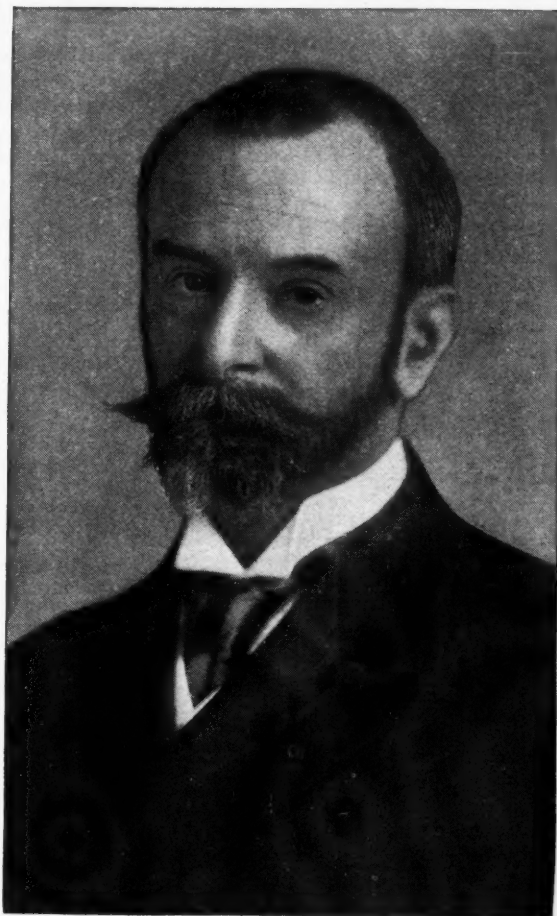
that practically everybody noted his impressions, kept diaries, and made sketches. "Perhaps never before during warfare had so much writing been done." The result is a mass of unpublished documents coming from the most varied sources, furnishing interesting data, and "throwing sidelights upon questions and facts that have been hitherto either misunderstood or misinterpreted." Notable among those documents are the "Journal and Memoirs of the Chief of the French Army," Rochambeau (now preserved in the Congressional Library at Washington), those of his Chief of Staff, Châtelux,—a distinguished member of the French Academy and adapter of Shakespeare; the simple stories of the army chaplain, the Abbé Rodin; the notes of that brilliant soldier, Lanzun, — w h o , "like the true Don Juan that he was, interspersed the narratives of battles with reminiscences of his love affairs,"—and a host of other journals written by officers.

Thanks to all these data and to the many letters written by Washington to Rochambeau,—and also to the British Government, which has generously granted free access to its archives,—we are to-day enabled to ascertain with the greatest accuracy what was being said and done in and out of New York, in the redoubts of Yorktown, as well as in the French and American trenches.

It was an extraordinary undertaking, M. Jusserand reminds us, that of trying to reach the New World with a large armed force packed in heavy transports

and to manage to keep out of the way of the English fleet. To fight in an unknown country, side by side with equally unknown people, who but recently had been our enemies [to the French] not our allies, and to fight for a cause which could have but few adherents in Versailles,—namely: Republic and Liberty!

April—7

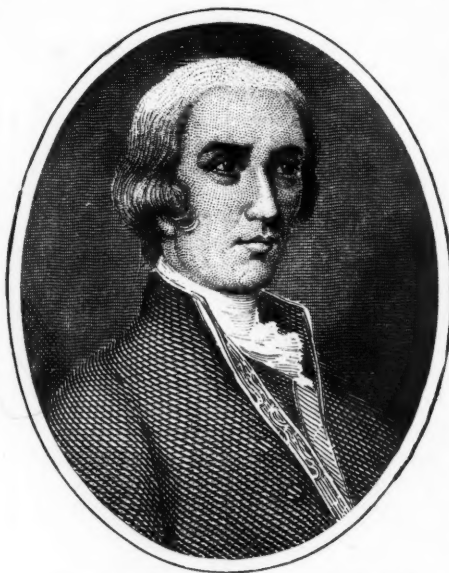


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DR. JULES JUSSERAND, THE BRILLIANT FRENCH DIPLOMAT AND AUTHOR, WHO REPRESENTS HIS COUNTRY AT WASHINGTON

This last point was so astounding that the friendly Indians who visited Rochambeau in his camp at Newport asked him how it could be that a king could help the subjects of another king in revolt against "their father," Rochambeau wisely replied, "It is because that king has proved an unnatural father and that ours has deemed it his duty to protect the natural liberty which God has given to man."

This answer is characteristic and shows what latent forces served to overcome obstacles—and why our nation [the French] could remain from the beginning to the end faithful to the American cause, and how it could approve a treaty of alliance which imposed great risks upon it,—forbade us all conquest,—and finally enabled us to rejoice



FRANÇOIS JOSEPH PAUL, COUNT DE GRASSE
(The brave French sailor who helped us win our national independence—From an old print)

in the result of a victorious war, which added nothing to our territory.

Some interesting particulars are given by M. Jusserand about the start of the expedition from France, including a good deal concerning Rochambeau's fine personality.

It was on May 2, 1780, that the fleet, —seven battleships of the line and three frigates conveying thirty-six transports—got under way from Brest. The crossing occupied more than two months.

Nothing demonstrates the difference between navigation in those days and that of to-day better than the fact that much time was spent in fishing, while proceeding on the way. They catch flying fish,—“which prove very tender and delicious fried in fresh butter.”

The perfect understanding, good-will, and tact that marked the relations between the two commanders is well illustrated by a number of incidents that might have strained the friendly relations between them had they been ordinary men.

Once, Sir Henry Clinton, who seems to have been fond of this sort of game,—intercepted one of Washington's private letters in which was a paragraph that might have offended Rochambeau. He [Clinton] had nothing better to do than to publish it in the papers. But the two commanders were not of the kind to be led into a quarrel over such a matter. A frank explanation settled the question, and all that Rochambeau had to say about it, when someone spoke of it, was that he

“saw no more than the zeal of a great patriot expressed in the paragraph and that the writer must be singularly virtuous if no other fault could be laid at his door.”

The gallant sailor, Count de Grasse, M. Jusserand declares, did more and risked more for the United States than any other individual not of American birth, and the Ambassador tells it thus:

Rochambeau and his aides were coming down from Philadelphia to Chester by boat. “As we approached,” says Closen in his diary, “we saw on the bank General Washington waving his hat and his handkerchief with every indication of great rejoicing. As soon as we touched ground, the American General, usually so calm and so reserved, threw himself into Rochambeau's arms, telling him the great news,—de Grasse had arrived; and, while Cornwallis was on the defensive at Yorktown, the French fleet was blocking the entrance to the Chesapeake.” De Grasse, having heard from the Ambassador La Luzerne the dire need of help on the American continent, decided to take part in the conflict without delay. He left Captain François in San Domingo, having added to his fleet every French ship that he could gather in the Antilles. Even those that had been in commission for some years and had been ordered into port for repairs were pressed into service. He found the greatest difficulty in getting money that he had been requested to bring, although he offered to pledge his chateau of Tilly as security; the Chevalier Charette, commander of the *Bourgogne* offering to do as much with his own.

Despite all he did for us Americans,—M. Jusserand soberly remarks,—de Grasse is the only foreign champion to whom we have as yet erected no statue.

The impression that Washington made on all the writers of these diaries and notes was very deep. Every one of them, says the chronicler, whatever his rank or character, received the same idea.

“From the moment that we began to correspond, directly,” wrote Rochambeau, “I have never had a doubt of the wisdom of his judgment, and the amenity of his style.” Chattelux writes, “America, from Boston to Charleston, is a great book in which every page offers him its meed of praise.” Segur, who had been prepared to be disappointed,—“but nothing came of it,”—wrote, “His person is almost his history,—simplicity,—loftiness,—dignity, calm, goodness, firmness,—all are imprinted on his countenance and his manner as they are in his character. Everything in him bespoke the hero of a republic.” “I saw Washington,” writes the Abbé Rodin. “He is the soul, the mainstay of one of the greatest revolutions that ever took place. At the head of a nation where each individual shares the supreme authority . . . he has established discipline among his troops, has made his followers eager for his praise,—and fearful of his silence, and has kept their confidence even under defeat.” Blanchard says, “It is Washington's merit that has defended American liberty and if his countrymen enjoy it some day,—it will be thanks to him.”

WHY THE SWEDES ARE DEMANDING INCREASED DEFENSES

THE more mature comment on the extraordinary situation in Sweden, to which we referred last month in our editorial pages—growing out of fear of Russian aggression—is represented fairly by an article in *La Revue*, by a Swedish writer, Erik Sjoestedt. We give the substance of the argument, as he sets it down, as follows:

We do not doubt the good will of the Czar of Russia to preserve the peace with us. We do not believe that Russia harbors any aggressive intentions towards us, but what guarantee is there that her feelings towards us may not change? There is also the great danger of Sweden being drawn into a general European conflict—when not only Russia but other powers might attempt to occupy strategic points on Swedish territory.

It is against these two great dangers that Sweden intends to defend itself. . . . The movement towards greater means of defense dates farther back than the election of 1911. It had its beginning in the Finnish question. We do not wish to enter into the motives of Russian policy in Finland and we will go so far as to say that that is Russia's business—although we have the greatest sympathy for the country to which years ago Sweden gave her civilization and her culture.

Russia has given the world to understand that other motives than those of desiring the unification of the Empire were directing its Finnish policy.

Strategic measures were possibly the reason for massing in Finland such formidable armaments—to prevent, if need be, Germany from landing its troops there and making its way to St. Petersburg. Be that as it may, the display of such military activity in the proximity of the Swedish coast was not calculated to preserve Sweden's peace of mind. We will only recall in passing the fact that Russia is suspected of the intention of expanding towards the North Atlantic through Sweden and Norway. We doubt it. Russia would hardly find it an advantage to pursue such a policy of expansion at the risk of making enemies of Sweden and Norway, who could call to arms 655,000 men between them.

Count Reventlow, the German military writer, said recently:

"Russia, in its endeavor to expand toward the ocean, will have to submit to the law of greatest resistance. Russia will have to stop when she finds resistance too well organized and too dangerous." Count Reventlow's opinion is one more reason for pursuing our policy of greater defense.

But the strongest reason and argument for this policy is the danger, not to say certainty, of Sweden being drawn against her will into a European conflict, if she is not strong enough to resist any attempt at violating her territory. The attempt may be made, not so much, perhaps, to attain strategic points for military operations, as to draw Sweden into a conflict which would result in Sweden becoming the ransom of peace.

An armed Sweden, this writer concludes, is the greatest security for maintaining the peace of the North. This Swedish point of view is apparently shared by many—if not most—Danes and Norwegians.



SHRINKING SWEDEN—WHY SHE FEARS HER NEIGHBORS

(This map, reproduced from the London *Graphic*, shows how Sweden has dwindled from the proud position of the first military power in Europe to that of a second-rate power overshadowed by her powerful neighbors, whose military activity is a cause of anxiety to her)

MONEY THAT REALLY TALKS

THAT "money talks" is an ancient figure of speech which a modern scientist proposes to make literally true. In other words, a distinguished electro-chemical engineer of England, Mr. A. M. Bawtree, who is a well-known authority upon bank-notes, has invented a method by which a five-pound note, or a ten-dollar bill, will be able to speak its own name in clear accents.

The invention has two features. First, the manufacture of bank-notes having an irregular edge, whose indentations correspond to definite sound-waves; second, the construction of small phonographs, specially made to permit the hearing of the sounds corresponding to these waves.

Though the invention is English, it has attracted a good deal of attention in France, being described in *La Nature* (Paris) recently by V. Fourbin. This article is summarized in *La Revue* (Paris), from which we quote.

In France notes have rectilinear edges. But in many other countries this is not the case. In England, Germany, and America the notes, printed on hand-made paper, have irregular edges, caused by blisters in the pulp. One could not find, for example, two Bank of England notes exactly alike and superposable. Mr. Bawtree proposes to "regularize these irregularities," thus offering a new obstacle to the growing audacity of counterfeiters.

By aid of a process of photogravure, unnecessary to be here described, he obtains a matrix whose edge, with its curves and zigzags, exactly represents the line traced by the styllet of a phonograph

upon which has been registered, for example, the words, "five pounds sterling." By the intervention of a machine of very simple construction it is easy to reproduce on one or more edges of the paper destined to become a note these zigzags and curves. Thus all five-pound notes will carry a serrated edge which is the facsimile of the phonographic record of the words "five pounds."

In order that a genuine note may be heard to pronounce these magic words, the witness of its honest manufacture, the inventor has conceived two apparatuses summarily described in his specifications. One consists of a much simplified gramophone, whose styllet follows the sinuosities of the serrated edge. The given sounds are emitted with sufficient strength to permit the observer to perceive them by means of two acoustic tubes leading to his ears, while he slides the paper between two plates of metal. In the other apparatus the experimenter blows in a tube, and the air, penetrating the sounding-box [*chamber sonore*] by means of the sinuosities in the serrated edge which is slipped between two metallic layers [*feuilles*] produces puffs whose frequency and intensity correspond to the determined sound-waves, and reproduce the desired words. If the note remains silent it is counterfeit!

Finally, Mr. Bawtree has still further simplified his system by advising the use of metallic matrices which reproduce the serrated edge of a genuine note.

By superposing these upon a doubtful note it would be easy to see if serration precisely corresponded. In short, Mr. Bawtree proposes, by means as simple as ingenious, to complicate the task of counterfeiters, especially now that the progress of the art of photogravure has furnished them with the means of imitating bank-notes to perfection.

ELLEN KEY, ROMAIN ROLLAND, AND BEETHOVEN

IT occasionally, though very rarely, happens that a writer is more fortunate in his biographers and critics than he is with his own pen. We know that Dr. Samuel Johnson lives more in the pages of Boswell than in his own works. It is not so rare a phenomenon for a really great writer to find an equally great critic. And yet, glancing through the annals of literature, how often does one come across a Carlylean essay on Burns? Not by any means as often as one would suppose. The further back one goes, the greater is the void.

To-day the tendency is in the opposite direction. A man who has attained literary prominence is not likely to suffer from want of adequate appreciation. If he is not his own press agent and biographer, like G. B.

Shaw, there are plenty of enterprising newspapers and publishers to hire the best writers to write about each other. Yet, even in this age, Romain Rolland is without an equal for the attention he has attracted to himself from the world's greatest authors, and the unanimous praise bestowed on his large three-volume novel, "Jean-Christophe," the English translation of which has been already noticed in these pages. H. G. Wells thinks it is an epic of modern life, the "archetype" of the novel of the future. George Moore's estimate is scarcely less flattering. To Gilbert Cannan "it is the first great book of the twentieth century. In a sense, it begins the twentieth century." In its translations it has also been unusually fortunate. The English novelist last named made the English

translation. Add to this, the fact that two books have already appeared on Rolland, and that he himself is the author of practically but one book, the last of which was not published before 1912, and that Europe is still talking of his achievement, and you have in his rise to international fame a case which is without a parallel in the history of the world's literature.

Ellen Key is the last of the great to join her voice to the swelling chorus of praise. In a long article in the *Tat*, a German serious review, she has given some of her best writing to an estimate of Rolland and his "Jean-Christophe." The first part, in which the hero is a close copy of Beethoven, she regards as the best of the whole work.

Beethoven stands nearest to Rolland's own heart and his conception of life. To this "soul of music, heroism, and goodness," Rolland has erected the only monument ever created by art worthy of Beethoven—"Jean-Christophe." The book took nine years in appearing, but before it began to appear, it had lived in its poet the greater part of his life. In this book Rolland has put in his deepest intuition of the innermost nature of the musical genius, so that we are firmly convinced of the reality of the revelations which we follow from his cradle to his grave. In other novels about geniuses the authors keep affirming that they are geniuses. Here the genius convinces by his genius. We do not read a book, we live a life, a life of the very highest worth, the life of a genius who creates a cosmos out of the flaming chaos of his nature. It is an educational novel of the kind of which before there was but one in the world's literature, Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister."

In character-drawing, however, Ellen Key places "Jean-Christophe" above "Wilhelm Meister."

Only Tolstoy in his "War and Peace" has moved in such a welter of forms and has compellingly convinced us of their reality. With a power of divination which Goethe well described when he compared Shakespeare's characters to glass clocks in which the workings of all the parts stand clearly revealed, Rolland has admitted us to view not only the soul of "Jean-Christophe" but a hundred other souls of different ages, sexes, and nations. These men and women are all a personal experience remaining in our memories not as the impression of a book but as those impressions which life itself engraves in the mind and heart. Jean-Christophe himself is the most living man I have ever had the good fortune to meet. We love with him, we hate with him, we are indignant with him, and we rejoice with him. After finishing the book we have the painful feeling that one of our own friends has died, and that we shall no longer have the opportunity to live year after year with this Jean-Christophe, who from the moment we were introduced to him occupied so great a part of our life. I have lived more intensely with him than with most living men. The greatest triumph of Rolland's art of depicting character is that we never think we are reading a book, but feel that we live



ROMAIN ROLLAND, THE FRENCH AUTHOR
(Who, in his great novel, "Jean-Christophe," has written the best biography of the composer Beethoven)

through with him the richest personal life, first with the child, then with the youth, then with the mature man, and lastly with the old man.

Just as Tolstoy in "War and Peace" restored the Russia of Napoleonic times and made it live, so Rolland uses the facts of Beethoven's life to make him live again. He has done what a mere biographer could not do. He has divined and revealed the life an inner soul of Beethoven.

We follow the child of genius from the time "when the room is a country, the day a life." We feel the imaginative ecstasies and the music in the little boy. We see the violence of his passion when he hates and despises. He is then ready to kill. Jean-Christophe is a soul with a passionate disposition for pain and joy, for rapture and torment, for friendship and love, for pride and gratitude, a soul whose tempo is always that of the hurricane. Outwardly, too, Jean-Christophe is a copy of Beethoven, in his features, his eyes, his awkwardness, his angularity, his defiant spirit. He is ready to commit suicide when he meets with injustice and baseness. He wants to rule and fight his way through, and yet he melts in tenderness before another's sufferings or humiliation.

THE BACTERIAL LAMP

IT is a fact well known to bacteriologists that certain kinds of bacteria are capable of emitting light. An easy method of observing this is to place a piece of beef in a dish and then pour over it a 3 per cent. solution of common salt, allowing the upper half of the meat to project from the liquid. If the whole be now covered with a glass plate and put in a cool place (about 9° to 12° C. in temperature), in a day or two the meat will be covered with tiny shining stars which will gradually grow in extent till the whole surface glows with a soft light.

Recent experimenters have used this light-giving capacity of bacteria to construct bacterial lamps, which, though at present mere scientific toys, as it were, may eventually be used in mines, powder factories, and such places, since the light is a "cold light," like that of the glow-worm.

The bacterial lamp is described by Dr. O. Damm in a late number of *Prometheus* (Berlin). He tells us that the credit of first constructing such a lamp belongs to R. Dubois, who exhibited such a lamp as far back as 1900 at the Paris World's Fair in the "optical palace." More recently a similar lamp, acting upon the same principle, has been made by Dr. Molisch, working independently. This is superior to the Dubois lamp, because the light is of longer duration. We therefore pass over the detailed description of the former in favor of the latter.

Molisch took a half-liter Erlenmeyer flask and filled it one-fifth full with the mixture known as albatopone—glycerine-gelatine. Then he closed the flask with cotton-wool and sterilized it. After the flask was somewhat cooled off he introduced light-bacteria into the still fluid gelatine and, holding the flask in a horizontal position, cooled it by revolving it slowly in a stream of water. Thus the flask's entire interior surface was covered with a thin layer of gelatine. Within a couple of days the bacteria had so increased in the gelatine (which is . . . an admirable culture substance) that the flask glowed with a wondrously beautiful bluish-green light.

This lamp is already in use as a night lamp in invalids' rooms, and it is thought that future improvement may enable it to be used in mines and magazines. The light is already strong enough for use in photography, not merely of the tiny light-givers themselves, but of surrounding objects.

The bacterium used by Molisch is called *Bacterium phosphoreum*. It is one of the most widespread forms of bacteria. The

author has found it on meat in the ice-cellar, in the slaughter-house, in the market, and in the kitchen.

This explains why meat is so often luminous. In 76 samples of meat tested by Molisch 37 were luminous. The luminosity always begins just when the decomposition of flesh (or fish) begins, before an unpleasant odor is observed. The light-bacteria themselves have no harmful effect on the human body. Luminous meat or fish may therefore be eaten with impunity. As soon as the flesh begins actually to decompose the so-called rot-bacteria develop and drive out their shining sisters so that the light fails.

Besides the *Bacterium phosphoreum*, about 30 other luminous bacteria are known.

But only one gives a more intensive light. It is found on lake fish (Seefischen) and is called the *Bacterium pseudomonas lucifera* Molisch. It is, however, not improbable that by breeding the intensity of light in bacteria may be increased.

Such selective breeding would the more quickly accomplish its aim because of the very rapid succession of generations. It is possible, too, that the character of the nutriment in the culture medium might affect results, and Dr. Damm suggests that we have here a fresh field for bacteriological research. Not much is known as to the process by which this light is produced. It is certain, however, that the bacteria require a certain stimulus before they are capable of emitting light.

A chief requisite is the activity of oxygen. There is no evolution of light when oxygen is entirely lacking or too scanty. Therefore the luminosity of bacteria is an oxidation process. However, there seems to be no direct connection between respiration and luminosity, for, under certain conditions, especially increase of temperature, the luminosity ceases, while the respiration is accelerated.

A very pretty and simple experiment has been devised by Molisch for the use of schools.

A glass tube about a meter long and 8 millimeters in diameter and closed at one end is filled with a strong culture of luminous bacteria in bouillon to within a centimeter of the open end. Within a quarter of an hour the light will have died out, except on the surface where there is constant contact with the oxygen of the air; but on placing the thumb over the open end and reversing the tube the bubble of air will rise through the tube making the whole culture again luminous.

Besides oxygen a certain quantity of water is required for the luminosity, as Molisch has proved.

These experiments have led him to the conclusion that a specific substance is secreted by luminous bacteria which is capable of evolving light in the presence of oxygen and water. This substance

he calls photogen, but he has not yet succeeded in isolating it. No biological significance for the light has been discovered, i.e., it apparently serves no useful purpose to the bacteria themselves.

THE REAL GENESIS OF THE BALKAN WAR

IT is only since the termination of the second Balkan war and the conclusion of peace by the Treaty of Bucharest that it has been possible to estimate the magnitude of the danger to which the world's peace was then exposed. The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, the disorders and revolts in Albania and Arabia, and the revolution of July 24, 1908, in Turkey, presaged the beginning of a new phase of the Eastern Question with unknown peril for all Europe. It is only recently, however, that the true explanation of the financial disturbances, political complications, and social unrest that have pervaded the whole civilized world from that time on has been afforded.

From 1908 to the outbreak of the Balkan war in 1912 there were perennial alarms each spring of coming trouble, and early in that of 1912, signals were sent out from Berlin that an attack was to be made on Turkey, and that the most that was hoped for was that she would be able to preserve intact her Asiatic domain. Whether this was the result of knowledge or only of the observation of events cannot be determined, but the recent revelations of how the war came about show that the plans that led up to it were formulated in 1908, when Russia entered into a secret treaty with Serbia, directed in the first instance against Austria.

The exposure began through the publication of recriminations among the Bulgarian public men, who were involved in the catastrophe to Bulgarian arms and Bulgarian diplomacy when the Treaty of Bucharest was signed. General Savoy, who seems to have been made the scapegoat for the results of the second Balkan war, intimated in November that the object of the attack on the Greeks and Servians was to prevent the partition of Macedonia, which it was intended to erect into an autonomous province. About the same time King Ferdinand of Bulgaria was performing a kind of exculpatory pilgrimage to Vienna to explain the parts of himself and his government in the making of the treaty that tied them to the Russian policy, formulated in the spirit of the secret treaty of 1908 between Russia and Serbia, which was primarily directed against Austria-Hungary. He seems to have had little difficulty in proving that he personally had opposed the alliance with Serbia, already bound to Russia, and only signed it under protest, and so far has rehabilitated himself with Austria.

The reports that King Ferdinand contemplated abdicating are now known to have been put out by the Pan-Slavists, and they

derive a certain sinister importance from a recent statement, not contradicted, that the assassination of King Alexander of Serbia was plotted in Russia, and that the Bank of Oka-Kama furnished the funds. The *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, in commenting on the situation, said:

The King of Bulgaria signed the Balkan Alliance under the impulsion of Russian diplomacy and notwithstanding his better instincts which were dissuading him. In his war manifesto he almost humbly placed himself under the protection of Russia, and always tried to remove the mistrust of Russia. At the time of his visit to Cetinje, the occasion of the jubilee of King Nicholas, he spoke of himself in his toast as a Slav sovereign. Only once he did not submit to the Czar, and there is the reason why Russian diplomacy and its secret agents are putting everything in motion to bring about his fall. On June 8 the Czar sent telegrams to King Ferdinand and King Peter demanding that they submit to him as arbitrator their dispute over the partition of Macedonia. In that dispatch the Emperor Nicholas said: "I insist on declaring that the state which will commence the war will be responsible before the cause of Slavism, and that I reserve to myself all liberty of action as to the attitude Russia will take in connection with the results of so criminal a war."

The reply of King Ferdinand caused the greatest dissatisfaction at St. Petersburg, as he said in it that Bulgaria would not submit to arbitration, except on condition that the decision should only deal with the territories mentioned in the stipulations of the treaty of alliance between Serbia and Bulgaria. This so clearly showed a mistrust on the part of the King of a Russian arbitration, that it was evident he had committed an unpardonable offense. Russian influences pushed Rumania, and the Bulgarian army was held back where it could have thrown itself on the Servians, Russia remaining quite indifferent while the Turks moved back to Adrianople, in defiance of the Treaty of London, which was largely inspired by the Russian Ambassador, Count Benckendorff.

On December 1 the *Neue Freie Presse*, speaking of the Balkan Alliance, said:

Almost at the same time at which the military convention between the Balkan States was concluded, Russia on her side made a military convention with Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro.

These conventions had for object to act in common in certain contingencies specified in detail in the agreements. These arrangements were in connection with the possibilities of conflict foreseen by the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty of Alliance, and were directed notably against Austria-Hungary.

Then came the effort on the part of Russia to throw off the responsibility for the situation created by the revelations of the *Matin* in Paris, which were variously attributed to the Russian Ambassador, M. Isvolsky; to the Servian Foreign Office; and to someone connected with the Russophile party in Sofia.

The *Russische Rundschau*, of St. Petersburg, issued what it described as an authoritative statement, in which it said:

The Czar as well as Ministers Sassonov and Kokovtzev and all the leading personages in Russia are peaceful, and have proved it on several occasions during the Balkan crises, as Count Berchtold has recognized in his statement. It is true that the Balkan Confederation was created under the auspices of Russia with views hostile to Austria-Hungary. But in the intention of Russian diplomacy that confederation was not meant to enter into immediate action, but was to serve in the future for the advancement of Russian interests. It was tried at first to constitute the Balkan Confederation with the adhesion of Turkey, which would mean that Russia did not project a war between the Balkan States and Turkey. It is known that the efforts in that sense made by the former Ambassador Tcharikov at Constantinople failed, and that he was recalled from his post.

It then goes on to say that the Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance was concluded, the articles of which have been revealed, and that by it Russia desired "to assure her interests in all eventualities." But the special conventions made between that Alliance and Montenegro and Greece assumed a more and more hostile attitude towards Turkey, which was not in the intentions of the political leaders in Russia, who feared the Turks might get an upper hand. In Vienna these and other Russian "explanations" are treated lightly. A special communiqué from St. Petersburg appeared in the *Politische Korrespondenz*, of Vienna, couched in the most amiable tones, but Vienna was not reassured and remained on guard.

The Russian *Den* in the beginning of December said:

Russian diplomacy in admitting the insertion in the treaty of alliance of articles directed against Austria-Hungary has assumed the responsibility for all the military armaments provoked in Europe by that alliance. The fact of the alliance of a million of bayonets in the Balkans would not have caused the increase of the German military forces if the rumor had not got about in diplomatic circles that that alliance had an anti-Austrian tendency.

The *Reichpost*, of Vienna, gave interesting details in which the Russian Minister at Sofia, Nekludov, played a part. According to him, the defeat of Turkey was not the principal object of the Balkan Russian League, but the paralyzing of Austria-Hungary by Russia while Servia pushed through Albania to the Adriatic. The peace of Europe depended on the throw of the dice, when England and France declared that the peace must not be broken, and the débâcle of the Balkan Confederation took place with the first shot fired by the Bulgarians in June, and the Russian plot fell to the ground.

The *Pester-Lloyd*, of Budapest, says on the authority of a former member of the Bulgarian Cabinet in connection with the publication of the Balkan secret treaties:



A TYPICAL ALBANIAN

(From a drawing by F. Matania in the *London Sphere*)

There are only three copies of the treaty with Servia, all three are in the handwriting of Guechov. Two copies from the originals kept by the Kings, Ferdinand and Peter. The third is a copy which was presented on April 3, 1912, by Danev in a sealed envelope to the emperor Nicholas at Livadia. Guechov only kept the rough draft of the treaty of which he did not even communicate the text to the members of his cabinet.

In connection with the second Balkan war, the *Russkoyé Slovo* stated in the middle of December that Bulgaria in reply to the Russian proposal to present its statement for arbitration within four days, gave Russia seven in which to decide on the questions at issue with Servia. Russia having rejected this, Bulgaria on June 25 declared itself authorized to break off negotiations. Russia

was surprised by the outbreak of hostilities, and the Bulgarians after their first defeats asked for Russian intervention, but it was then too late. The die had been cast and the entire situation had been "precipitated."

This brief recital of the origin of the Balkan war, which threatened at one moment to envelop all Europe in the calamity of a

general conflict, was happily averted by the firm stand taken by Germany, England, and France at the critical moment, but the danger that there may be yet another outbreak remains, the settlement at Bucharest having done no more than bring about a suspension of hostilities. "Russia has, apparently, only drawn back till she is ready for the next spring."

SOME FRANK CUBAN OBSERVATIONS ON OURSELVES

THE very satisfactory progress made by Cuba in many directions, since the establishment of an independent government in the island, is the theme of an article by Señor José de Sola in *Cuba Contemporanea*, the Havana monthly review. The writer directs attention to the advantages possessed by the Cuban nation, in its compact territory, with naturally defined boundaries, the linguistic unity of the population, and the patriotic sentiment inspired by the memory of the struggles and sacrifices through which independence was attained. He then proceeds to give some concrete proofs of the notable material progress of Cuba in recent years. We condense his remarks at this point.

The foreign trade of the island, which totaled \$121,421,000 in 1900, with an excess of imports over exports amounting to \$25,605,000, had increased in 1912 to \$297,543,000, and the exports surpassed the imports by \$32,870,000. The increase in the annual value of imports in the ten-year period was 89 per cent, while the exports increased 222 per cent. The capital invested in railroads and the railroad mileage also give eloquent testimony as to Cuba's rapid progress. In 1899 the value of the bonds and shares of the Cuban railways was \$47,600,000, but in 1909 the figures are \$120,000,000, and in the same period the number of miles of railroad in operation rose from 1192 to 2032, an increase of 840 miles, or 70 per cent.

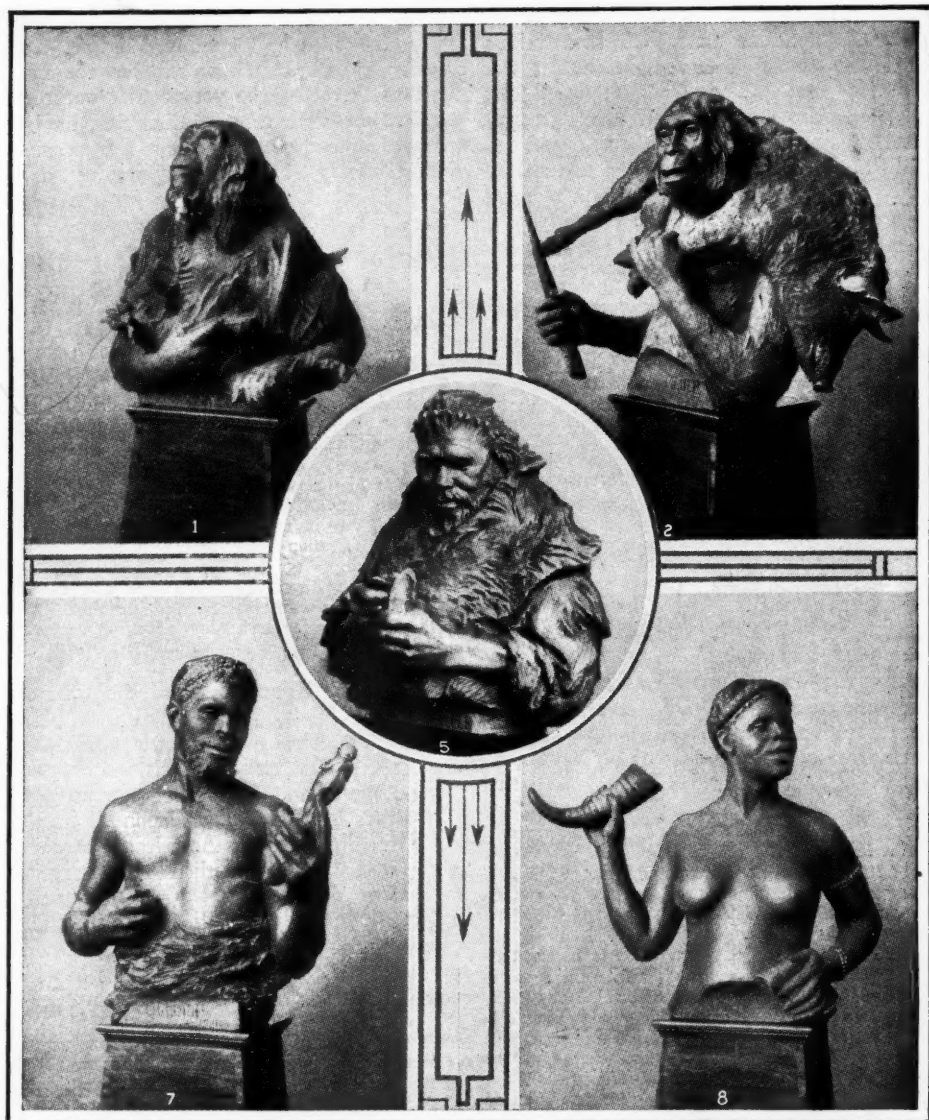
Treating of the significance of these impressive figures and similar statistics, Señor José de Sola says:

Although it is true that a great part of this wealth belongs to foreigners, this fact does not invalidate the affirmation that the progress just noted benefits our people, for the development of wealth is of advantage to a nation no matter to whom it may belong. Indeed, many supposedly foreign holders are in reality Cubans who chose to shelter themselves behind a foreign nationality so as to be better justified in claiming indemnity in case of damage caused by a revolution, a precaution that will cease to be taken if law and order con-

tinue to be maintained. Moreover, the Cubans who were impoverished through the protracted struggle for the attainment of national liberty are gradually recovering their economic supremacy; the natives of the island, already in control of the urban property, the liberal professions and the political offices, in some cases exclusively and in others in association with foreigners, are interesting themselves to an ever-increasing extent in industrial undertakings, in agriculture and in all kinds of lucrative enterprises; and are thus, little by little, regaining possession of the wealth of the island.

That, after having cast off the yoke of Spain, the Cubans have no wish to place themselves under any other tutelage, is stated in most emphatic terms by this writer, who does not hesitate to pass what may seem to us a rather harsh judgment upon the methods pursued by Cuba's American guardians in their dealings with their temporary or more permanent wards. From this point of view he offers the following frank and somewhat uncomplimentary considerations and conclusions regarding Americans in their relations to their neighbors to the south:

To-day, since we have seen that with our republic we live and prosper, and hold in our own hands the remedies for many of our ills; since we have been forced to endure a venal and corrupt intervention, which has demonstrated to us that iniquitous governmental measures and conscienceless politicians can reach us from the North also; since we have learned through our own experience, and through that of our ill-fated sister island, Porto Rico, that the American, so broad-minded and just in his own country, is an oppressive ruler of such small lands, because of his lack of adaptation, his ignorance of and contempt for the customs and sentiments of the natives, and his shortcomings in handling and governing peoples of foreign race whom he looks upon as conquered peoples—no one in Cuba, neither the rich nor the poor, neither the cultured nor the ignorant, neither white nor black, neither producers, professional men nor politicians will seek for an outside solution of our problems, our sole desire is, at all costs and for all time, to preserve, ennoble and strengthen our national independence.



MISSING LINK TO STONE AGE MAN, AS

1, *Pithecanthropus Erectus*; 2, The Heidelberg Man; 3, The Galley Hill Man; 4, The Grenelle Man; 5, The "Negroid" Laussel Woman; 6, The Cro-Magnon Man; 7, The Neolithic (Later Stone

THE series of busts shown on these two pages was modeled by the Belgian sculptor, Louis Mascré, from data supplied by the celebrated geologist and anthropologist, Rutot, and under the direct supervision of the latter. Beginning with *Pithecanthropus erectus*, believed by some scientists to have been the "missing link"—at least of the same stock as modern man—it ends with the man of the later Stone Age. The *Illustrated London News* prints pictures of these busts. From a French article dealing with the subject, we take the following notes, reminding our readers that they represent M. Rutot's conclusions:

Pithecanthropus erectus was, as it were, half-monkey, half-man; walked nearly erect; was largely a fruit-eater; had little or no power of thought, as we know it, but could work primitively



RECONSTRUCTED BY SCIENCE AND ART

Man; 5, The Combe-Capelle Man; 6, The Neanderthal Man; 7, The "Negroid" Grimaldi Man; Age) Man.

upon flint and make rough instruments of stone, and was beginning to dominate all living things. The Heidelberg Man was carnivorous. The Galley Hill Man, according to M. Rutot, was one of the first representatives of Homo Sapiens; inaugurated slavery; and was the inventor of Paleolithic industry. The Grenelle Man was the result of a fusion of Lapp races with peoples of earlier types. The Combe-Capelle Man M. Rutot places in the Superior Mousterian period; while he regards the Neanderthal Man as a "throw back," a survivor of the Tertiary period living amongst superior races, who had conquered and enslaved him. The Negroid types of Grimaldi the Professor explains by the changes that have taken place in the surface of the world. In the Quaternary epoch Sicily was part of the Italian continent, the Straits of Gibraltar were close, and it was possible to walk from the zone called Africa to what is called Europe to-day. The Cro-Magnon Man is contemporary with those negroes who migrated into Europe. The Man of the Neolithic Age (Illustration No. 10) is half-warrior, half a worker on arms and domestic implements.

WHAT DO WE OWE TO THE MAN OF GENIUS?

EDDA is the name of a new Scandinavian periodical published at Christiania and edited by one of Norway's foremost living critics and scholars, Gerhard Gran. It will be devoted to the study of literature with the aim of placing this study on a scientific basis, and it will cover not only the Scandinavian field, but the entire Western world. It is in many ways the most ambitious undertaking of its kind so far started in the three Scandinavian countries, and if it proves successful it should mean much for the systematic and creative study of the literary art everywhere.

The first issue is a splendidly printed quarto volume containing contributions from a number of well-known men as well as surveys of the present status of criticism and literary history in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and England. Each article is printed in the language of the country with which it deals, it being taken for granted that all those languages are familiar to the readers of the periodical. One of the most interesting articles in this number is one dealing with "The Man of Genius" as a creator of social and cultural values. It is written by the well-known Norwegian thinker and critic, Chr. Collin, who is best known to the outside world as the biographer of Björnson.

"Through literary history we are trying to reach an increasing knowledge of the most exalted phenomenon known to our experience: the man of genius," says Mr. Collin. The foremost literary masterpieces represent the highest cultural values known to us. If the study of those values are ever to be raised to the rank of a science, it is, above all, necessary to analyze and determine the place held by the man of genius in the housekeeping of mankind. And this must be done in such a manner that the revealed secret of genius throws light on the peculiarities of all human culture.

The cultural life of man in general is a very strange phase of the history of life on this earth. It seems to stand for the most risky, audacious, and adventurous experiment undertaken by life during the many millions of years that evolution has been at work on the earth. But it is in particular the man of genius, supported and carried onward by the surrounding social organism, who accelerates the development of life in a startling and even dangerous degree. In carrying out these ideas further, Mr. Collin

makes a distinction between values that are inherited and transmissible only through heredity, and those that can be passed on from man to man. In the production of the former kind of values the men of genius are notoriously deficient, while they take the lead in the production of the second kind of values.

These achievements of human cultures, gained through genius, are, one might say, new organs that help to adapt man more closely to the requirements of life. They are indeed inherited. But they are independent of any one individual's life because they can be preserved and passed on by means of inorganic symbols, such as words, that make it possible to scatter them broadcast over the earth. Thus the men of genius are the creators of new cultural organs for individual as well as social use. Such men are like an extra pair of horses attached to the coach of life and hastening its progress prodigiously—so much, in fact, that thereby the fate of a whole people or a group of peoples may be led into dangerous bypaths. One gets an impression as if at times a people would mount on horseback and cross the desert stretches ahead with dizzying speed—or as if it boarded ships and started on a swift and perilous search for new continents. Sometimes such a people suffers shipwreck, and mighty derelicts are left floating down the streams of saga and history as a warning to coming generations.

The men of genius represent the aristocratic element in the human organization, but this organization has also, in spite of Nietzsche, an equally important democratic element. The natural part of the creators among men is to be capable and willing to serve. "Greatest is he who is the servant of all." Therefore, it must be held one of the most important problems confronting modern democracy how to nurse all extraordinary gifts among its members into their highest potency of production. So far, one might say that the power represented by the genius has been as little and unsystematically made use of as the power inherent in the movements of water and wind. In fact, that gift which we name genius must be regarded as the greatest of all the "standing capital" at the disposal of the human race.

The success of human housekeeping in the widest sense depends largely on our ability to establish a harmonic cooperation between the leaders and their followers, by the men of genius and the mass of average men. But it must not be forgotten in this connection, that the distinction between the inventor and the imitators is not an absolute one. All but very few men are inventors in some small degree, and the greatest man of genius is nevertheless an imitator in many respects. As a rule, the man of genius ranks as such only in his

own particular field, and this makes the connection between him and his less gifted fellow-men easier.

Turning to a study of the cultural development of his own country during the past century, Mr. Collin makes two interesting suggestions for the explanation of the remarkable supremacy obtained by Norway in the literature of that period. In the first place, he thinks the very fact that the country was poor and limited in its physical resources helped to turn its men of genius from the

search of material values to the search after ideal ones. It was quite natural that ambitious and audacious minds should turn to literature and science for the conquests which their natures demanded. The other factor working in the same direction was the long peace, which excluded the possibility of conquests by force. He points out finally that the blossoming of modern thought in England followed the establishment of peace in the British Isles and the ascension of Great Britain to the dominion of the high seas.

BELGIANS THE FIRST COLONIZERS OF NEW YORK

THE part taken by Belgians in the founding of New York forms the subject of a very interesting article by Baron de Borchgrave in the last number of the *Bulletin de la Société Belge d'Etudes Coloniales*. He has already dealt with the Belgian colonies in Germany, Hungary, Transylvania, and England, and moved perhaps by a little jealousy of the Dutch, to whom the credit of settling New York has been given, to the exclusion of the Belgians, Flemings, and Walloons, he has been going into the history of their adventures in the New World. This article is devoted to prove that the Belgians were enterprising colonizers and were among the first explorers in the North.

Olivier Brunel, born in Brussels in the first half of the sixteenth century, was the real founder of the commercial settlements of the Netherlands in the White Sea. He took part in the discovery of Spitzbergen, and founded Archangel. He was associated with Mercator, Balthazar de Moncheron, Barentz, and others, and was the forerunner of the Belgians who took part in the formation of the companies of the East and West Indies. In connection with the latter, they formed colonies in the Canary and Azores Islands, in Yucatan, Santo Domingo, Santo Tomas of Honduras, and other places.

The founding of New York, however, was their great achievement in the estimation of Baron de Borchgrave, and his views are supported by historical proof.

He tells how the merchants of Amsterdam, encouraged by a law of the States General, formed an association under the name of the "Company of the New Netherlands," and received a charter which gave them the right to explore the coasts of

America between New France and Virginia. Up to about 1623 this region had been left deserted, and was spoken of indifferently as New Belgium and New Netherlands. It was visited by the Dutch but not organized as a colony, had no European inhabitants, and the efforts to people it were unsuccessful. This situation seemed likely to continue when some Walloons suddenly appeared and landed at Manhattan, where they founded a colony. At their head was a Hennuyer, Jesse de Forest, of wealthy parentage, who from early youth had shown a tendency for adventure.

In 1621 he recruited in Hainaut artisans in different trades and assembled them at Antwerp. In March, 1623, the vessel *Nieuw Nederland* sailed for Manhattan with thirty families, the greater number Walloons. The ship arrived in the spring, and Jesse de Forest, notwithstanding his strong constitution, died in 1626 from an attack of malarial fever. This is supported by Virlet d'Aoust, a French geographer, who cites his sources of information, though Schuyler's "History of New York" denies the part taken by Jesse de Forest, but without giving proof. Baron de Borchgrave, however, relying on Virlet d'Aoust, maintains that Jesse de Forest with his thirty Walloon families were the original founders of what is now the Empire City.

A reinforcement of Walloon immigrants soon followed, under the leadership of the Belgian, Peter Minnewit, who settled on Long Island on the shore of a bay, which from them received the name of the Walloon Gulf (Waelbogt), known in our time as "Wallabout." From that time on the settlements of the Belgians and the part they

took in founding the State of New York are historically followed up to when, in March, 1664, Charles II. of England gave to the Duke of York the concession, under the name of the territory of New York, of all what was then called New Belgium.

The research and scholarly exposition of Baron de Borchgrave in his article give a new interest to the subject of it, as the monopoly of the credit of having been the original founders of New York has been hitherto held by the Dutch.

ARMY AND NAVY REORGANIZATION IN TURKEY

THE most important results for Turkey of the recent Balkan wars are: (1) The Anatolian administrative reforms; (2) Economic and industrial reforms, as represented by various concessions on railroad and port constructions and mine exploitations; (3) The complete reorganization of the Ottoman army; (4) The creation of a modern Ottoman navy.

Of all these reforms and activities, none have received more attention from the Turkish people and their press than those that affect the army and navy. In fact, the enthusiasm that the various public announcements have created is something which the East has never witnessed and which many Occidental countries with the well-known patriotism of their citizens might envy. The new Minister of War, the young and energetic Enver Bey, now Pasha, now thirty-five years old, considered by the Turks as the hero of the Revolution, and the conqueror of Adrianople, and by the Arabs as the defender of Islam, since he succeeded in organizing from chaos and in the face of great obstacles a strong defense against the Italian invasion of Tripolitania and Lybia, has begun a series of most drastic reforms, the ultimate aim of which is the eliminating of all old officers, no matter what their importance, from the active army, and of many younger ones who have been identified with politics or who have shown incapacity and mismanagement. Among these are 73 generals, including all the commanding generals of the last war. To take such a step in Turkey demands extraordinary energy and courage. Enver Pasha, however, has not hesitated, declaring that he had no use for anyone who had been actively identified with the disasters during the past campaigns. Every army corps now has a new and very young general, with German General Lyman von Sanders commanding the first army corps and all the military schools at Constantinople,—this despite the protest of Russia, France, and England.

Commenting on these reforms, the well-known *Tanine* (Echo), the Young Turkish journal, says:

The last war has shown us the faults of our army and why it could not resist the Balkan states. Historians will certainly recount with accuracy and impartiality all the causes of our defeats. We shall abstain now from criticizing, and so explain those events which are still very recent, in order not to reopen political discussions and passions. . . . The Ottoman army will from now on give importance only to capacity, merit, work, and activity and not to celebrity of name and uniform. It will be inspired only by progress and science. It will look for the truth and not appearances. It will not try to appear strong, but will try to find its faults and remedy them. . . . The declarations of Enver Pasha are full of hope. . . . Once the war was over we had to adopt either one of the two conditions:—keep the old style of things and remain beaten and humiliated, or take radical measures and be saved. Our government intends to live, and has chosen the second road, believing that there is no other way to make the country live than by rejuvenating the army. It has placed Enver Pasha at the head of the army. He is the incarnation of all that we wish to attain, he represents Young Turkey and her aims and all the sacrifices that we are ready to endure. He tells us that the Young Ottoman army will be an army of peace and quiet. His desire to effect an economy of 4 to 5 million pounds (a Turkish pound equals \$4.40) should not leave any doubt about it. Europe does not know the Young Turks and is misled by the slanders of their enemies. . . . Young Turkey and the Committee of Union and Progress desire peace.

The *Terdjumani-Hakikat*, another important journal, speaking of the increase of the Turkish navy by the recent acquisition of the dreadnought *Rio de Janeiro*, rechristened by the Turks *Sultan Osman I.*, expresses the general feeling in the country as to the necessity of having a strong navy:

The Ottomans will never let the Greeks have naval superiority. There will always be between them and us the same rivalry that exists between Germany and England. To one warship built by Greece we will reply with two. When the railroads projected in Asia Minor are finished our income will increase considerably and we shall then be able economically to build four warships to one of our adversaries.

AMERICAN REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES

AT the present time the American periodicals which may be regarded as corresponding more closely than others to the prevailing type of British reviews, as exemplified in preceding pages of this magazine, are the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *North American Review*, the *Forum*, and the *Yale Review*. In this category also it would be proper to include the *Sewanee Review* and the *South Atlantic Quarterly*. Not with a view to a detailed comparison, but merely to suggest certain points of likeness and of divergence between our American reviews and their foreign contemporaries, we notice this month a few of the features in the former that may be regarded as fairly characteristic of the higher grade of American periodicals.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for April opens with an anonymous article on "The Last Refuge of the Spoilsman," which summarizes the encroachments of the spoils system on the diplomatic service, especially in Latin America, and reaches conclusions similar to those of Colonel Harvey, as set forth in a recent number of the *North American Review*. The writer seems, however, to indulge the hope that after more immediate problems have been disposed of President Wilson will use his influence with Congress to secure legislation that will put both the diplomatic and the consular service upon a secure basis and will remove for all time the possibility of any repetition of practices which have long been tolerated even in the best of administrations.

The case for and the case against the single tax having been stated in earlier numbers of the *Atlantic*, a third view differing somewhat from either of the others is presented in the April number by Evans Woollen. This writer regards the single tax towards which the so-called Single Taxers have been helping as really a single tax not on land in itself, but on monopoly, of which land is the most important part. Thus the forms of taxation often cited by single taxers as evidences of progress in Australia, Western Canada, and some parts of the United States are evidence of a movement toward taxation more regardless of social considerations, rather than of the progress of Henry George's project.

Besides these contributions on important public problems, there are in this number clever essays on "Adventures with the Editors," by Henry Sydnor Harrison; "Protestant Paradox," by Zephine Humphrey; "The Fallacy of Ethics," by H. Fielding-Hall;

"Fashions in Men," by Katherine Fullerton Gerould; "The Path of Learning," by Margaret Lynn; "The Unknown Quantity in the Woman Problem," by Elisabeth Woodbridge. In a series of "Adventures in American Diplomacy" Mr. Frederick Trevor Hill gives an account of the famous episode in our history known as "The Affair of X Y Z." Some of the leading novels of the season are analyzed in "Recent Reflections of a Novel Reader."

In the March number of the *North American Review* the editor, Colonel Harvey, pays his respects to Secretary Bryan in a manner not precisely analogous perhaps to the course that would have been pursued by the editor of the *Contemporary Review* or the *British Quarterly* in a like situation, but in a way that will be clearly understood and appreciated by every newspaper editor in America. The *North American*, it may be said in passing, is growing more journalistic as it nears the century mark. It is now in its ninety-ninth year.

"Can Republicans and Progressives Unite?" is the question which Judge Peter S. Grosscup attempts to answer through the *North American*. We summarize Judge Grosscup's article on the following page.

Other important articles in this number of the *North American* are "Two Suffrage Mistakes," by Molly Elliot Seawell; "Our National Fences," by Huntington Wilson; "Super-Democracy," by Benjamin Ives Gilman; "Christianity and Christian Science," by the Rev. Randolph H. McKim; "Science and Literature," by John Burroughs; and "The Sea in the Greek Poets," by William Chase Greene.

The April *Forum* has articles on "The Art of Everlasting Life," by Thomas Percival Deyer; "The American Playwright and the Drama of Sincerity," by Sheldon Cheney; "John Redmond," by L. G. Redmond-Howland; "The United States Unprepared for War," by Harry Albert Austin; "The Paramount Problem of the East," by J. Ingram Bryan; "The Progress of Eugenics," by C. W. Saleeby; "Railway Mail Pay," by William Joseph Showalter; and "The Riddle of the Grotesque," by May Ellis Nichols.

The April *Century*, fairly entitled the "Modern Art Number," contains a series of interpretations of the art movement of our time by Edwin H. Blashfield, John W. Alexander, Ernest Blumenschein, and Walter Pach. There are in all thirty-two pages

of reproductions of modern paintings, chiefly from an unknown period were the equals in the work of American artists, including two many respects of the ancient Greeks.

pages in full colors. An important scientific article on the subject of gravity is contributed by Sir Oliver Lodge.

Calling this an art number of the *Century* by no means implies that its contents have to do exclusively with art topics. There is in this same number an admirable account of the campaign that is being waged against the brown-tailed moth, the farmer's enemy. This is contributed by Harold Kellock. Nor should we overlook Edwin Björkman's appeal to the President of the United States "in behalf of American literature," or the article on "The Immigrant in America: the Celtic Irish," by Professor Edward A. Ross.

In our February number we quoted from former Ambassador David Jayne Hill's entertaining dialogue on diplomacy as it appeared in the pages of *Harper's Magazine*. In the April number of *Harper's*, Dr. Hill continues his discussion of the practical details involved in the standardizing of our diplomacy, i. e., making diplomacy a profession. He sets forth some of the advantages of the European system as contrasted with our own.

In the same number Mr. Ellsworth Huntington, of the Department of Geography at Yale, describes the ruins of great cities discovered in Yucatan and gives reasons for his belief that the inhabitants of those cities dating

The overshadowing feature of the April *Scribner's* is Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's first article on his experiences as a hunter-naturalist in the wilderness of Brazil. In this instalment Colonel Roosevelt describes the beginnings of his journey up the Paraguay River and gives his impressions of the bird and animal life of the region as well as of the human population. Kermit Roosevelt and other members of the expedition supplied the photographs used to illustrate these articles.

In the April number of *McClure's* some remarkable photographs of coast artillery projectiles said to have been taken by the "fastest camera in the world" are reproduced. The steel projectile of a twelve-inch gun, released at a pressure of 40,000 pounds to the square inch in a heat at which diamonds melt and carbon boils, is hurled through the air at the rate of twenty-five miles a minute and reaches the mark ahead of its own sound, and yet a camera has at last been invented by a young officer of the coast artillery so swift that it records every stage of this flight of the projectile from the gun-barrels to the target. *McClure's* publishes the story of this invention as related by Cleveland Moffett.

CAN REPUBLICANS AND PROGRESSIVES UNITE?

ANOTHER answer to this much-mooted question is attempted by Judge Peter S. Grosscup, in the *North American Review* for March. Judge Grosscup concerns himself first with the new leadership of the Democratic party, to which he sees a gradually growing opposition, and then raises the question whether a common ground may be found on which to mobilize such opposition. He realizes that the word "prosperity," the time-honored slogan of the old Republican party, and the phrase "social justice," the newer slogan of the newer Progressive party, each pushed to the front separately and apart from the others, cannot become the basis of such an united opposition. It seems clear that if the Wilson standard is to be successfully opposed there must be a common political purpose with a standard of philosophy of its own in the opposition. How shall that standard be defined?

Judge Grosscup takes issue with the postulates of the "new freedom" in their assumption that the nation as such has no

constructive function in the concerns of our people, that there is no such thing as the nation taking any hand in our industrial affairs except as a policeman to keep the combatants restricted to the rules of the fight until one or the other is finished. "In other words, we must return, so far as industrial organization goes, to the primitive concept of man against man." Against this conception of the new freedom in industrial affairs, Judge Grosscup would assert the principles of a "new nationalism." He would assert his faith that "the constructive function of the nation reaches those concerns of the people that lie immediately at their doors as well as their politics—that this thing we call the nation is not a mere term in geography; not a mere organized protection against armed invasion from the outside; not a mere police officer between what otherwise would be unrelated warring individuals. The roots of the nation sink deeper than that. Its solicitude extends to every home in the land and to every condition that

affects that home; to every business in the land and to every condition that affects industry and business, for on these the conditions of the home rest; to every farm in the land; and one of its supreme functions is to see to it that this solicitude is translated fully and always into help and action."

As Judge Grosscup sees it the reason why Mr. Roosevelt and the Progressive party obtained so strong a hold on the people's confidence in 1912 was the fact that the protest that they uttered was a protest against

a moral wrong. So, too, Mr. Wilson's hold on the American people comes from their belief that he is in earnest also in his wish to right this moral wrong. Government, says Judge Grosscup, "is not wholly a business proposition; it is a human proposition also." No party can hope to come back to power on a wave of industrial reaction. Judge Grosscup calls upon the Progressive-Republican party to put behind its solicitude for the people the power of the nation to make good that solicitude.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR COLLEGES?

DR. E. G. SIHLER (professor of Latin languages and literature at New York University) published an elaborate article of some twenty-seven pages on this subject in a recent number of the *Neue Jahrbücher*, of Leipzig.

The painful struggle to reorganize the American college, he reminds us, is now everywhere going on. What is the trouble? he asks. A sober attempt to solve this problem, furthermore, is not indeed very flattering to our national self-esteem. At least, such is Prof. Sihler's dictum. But he says an answer must be found.

There is curious antinomy deeply rooted in our national practice and conduct in many grave and ever recurrent tasks and problems of culture and civilization. It lies in the deeply settled conviction that in us there is an unfathomable resource of organization and contrivance which can afford to,—nay which ought to,—ignore and rate as nothing the experience of the world, particularly of that older world of which we are essentially a western extension. At bottom it is our predisposed readiness to conform to a mechanism,—let us say to the newest mechanism,—in anything; and further, the blind and unreasoning subjection of millions to a slogan, to a vigorous and captivating phrase. "Freedom of choice." That was a pretty phrase.

Any sober observer, continues Dr. Sihler, could have foretold what would happen. It was simply this: in the very stage of crudeness and immaturity our young folk counseled together as to what was easiest.

And they soon discovered and passed on to the incoming immature youth what was easier and what was a *snaf*. Where silviculture could be matched against calculus, or where a course in the English novel was rated as an equivalent to a course in Plato's "Republic," or practice in English elocution as furnishing equal advancement towards the A. B. degree with a course in Tacitus or in advanced Latin writing,—of course the natural indolence of our youth fled to silviculture, to the English novel, to declamation. We had indeed gone far towards making social and athletic Chautauquas of what should, indeed, be Institutions of Learning. College and University, the training of

the essential powers, bread-winning calculation, self-government, so called, coupled with a positive contempt for sound and noble attainments, it was all a veritable witches' cauldron of confusion ever worse confounded. A youth with lanky legs or good wind was a hero, whereas another with intellectual ideals and with the faculty of hard mental work was an "old maid." Our A. B. more and more became an empty bauble, an unmeaning, nondescript thing.

In November, 1907, about one and a half years before the retirement of President Eliot, we are reminded that Woodrow Wilson uttered the following words:

"We are upon the eve of a period when we are going to set up standards. We are upon the eve of a period of synthesis, when, tired of this dispersion and standardless analysis, we are going to put things together into something like a connected and thought-out scheme of endeavor." "You know that with all our teaching *we train nobody*; you know that with all our instructing *we educate nobody*." "Some things discipline the mind and some do not. Some things are difficult and some things easy; and nothing so disciplines the mind as that which is difficult." "I sympathized so deeply with Dr. Sihler this morning when he said that we shall be obliged to reduce our education for each person, not for all, but for each person,—it's a small body of great subjects; and until we have done that, we will not have returned to the true process of education."

The college cannot be metamorphosed into a university by the incessant addition of new "departments."

This is merely "an incident of what we may call the cyclopedia superficiality of the present American college." In Harvard, in 1907-8, eight students were enrolled for a course in Plato and Aristotle; ten for Tacitus; but for Rhetoric and English Composition, 498. No exegesis is here required. We must come to it, viz., we must give the A. B. degree more body and specific character. There must be many pass-men, the *hoi polloi* who are there because they desire a good time. But there must be an elite too. It is they on whose account the others must be endured. Let a number of colleges in a given region combine, without permitting the given biggest corporation to dominate the given combination. Let these associated colleges establish a system of

"stiff" joint examinations, say in one each of the three groups: (1) In the Humanities and History, one. (2) In Mathematics, one. (3) In pure Science, one. Let the best man be properly distinguished by a special degree, or by some specific form of adscription on his diplomas. Why should each institution of learning insist on its autonomy here?

In conclusion, we must "clear up some fundamental terms and quantities."

The German University produces professional experts, in whose training academic activities and potentialities operate at their point of the highest possible consummation. Then are trained there chemists, classicists, historians, jurists, theologians, physicians, mathematicians, linguists. The American college cannot do or achieve anything of this

sort. It aims (where it has not become dizzy and foolish through incessant articulation) to produce not indeed embryonic professional men, nor professional men in the apprentice stage, but—men. One thought more. Why should there be no constraint in the quadrennium which is to be the antechamber of life? Is not that life full of constraint and full of stern necessity? Is not self-conquest the essential concomitant of all genuine intellectual pursuits? A college is no trade school. We desire strong and vigorous bodies, not with the avowed purpose of becoming professional acrobats, but for all the contingencies of coming life. So the training of our mental bodies is for all the contingencies of coming life,—the higher and leading forms of life and labor. We must return from the scattering and the dilution of these last decades to these simple but essential truths.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN ISLAM

IN reply to a charge recently made by a Western critic that "Mahomedanism, on principle, creates and conserves a deeper degradation for women, and, therefore, for society, than any other great religious system, and as a result Mahomedan women grow to be deceitful, malicious, degraded, and wicked," Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal pens a spirited reply, which is published in *Muslim India and the Islamic Review* (Calcutta). Her Highness says:

I cannot but think that such a wholesale condemnation of Muslim women is most unjustifiable. I am by religion a Mahomedan and am rather well acquainted with the principles of my faith; and I know that Islam has laid down no precept, no formula, no obligation which could render the position of the tender sex in any way derogatory. On the contrary, the Mahomedan religion has accorded a just and fair position to women to which they are in every way entitled. Islam not only lifted up womankind from the depths of degradation to which it had sunk in pre-Islamic days, but it also granted women a distinct legal status to which no religion in the world can afford a parallel. Islam disallowed the cruel treatment meted out to women before the advent of the Great Prophet, who enjoined his followers to treat the female sex with respect. And does not the Koran say, "Woman is the ornament of man, and man that of woman"? The Prophet's teaching established a perfect equality of the sexes and I can say without the slightest fear of contradiction that Islam has laid down the best possible rules for the intellectual and social advancement of women. It enjoins the highest consideration and respect for women, and I wish the women of Europe knew Arabic and could study the Koran at first hand—a study that would dispel many misunderstandings. . . . Islam has done for women what no other religion has done. As a matter of fact, all the incorrect accusations against our religion that have obtained currency are due to colossal ignorance of the teachings of the Holy Prophet.

Of the direct part of Mahomedan women for the advancement of human civilization,

The history of Islam is full of innumerable instances of the high culture and refinement to which Mahomedan women attained under no other encouragement than that of their holy faith. These women are well versed in law, theology, and fine arts, and have left behind them such noble records of acts of righteousness and bravery as are not to be found in the history of every other nation. They read impressive sermons from the pulpit; they gave lectures on theology in the college halls; in the politics of the country they played an important part; and without resorting to the tactics of militant suffragettes they influenced the administration and the public policy of the country for good by words of sound advice. On the field of battle Muslim women have nursed the sick and the wounded, have encouraged soldiers to uphold their nation's honor, and have gallantly fought in many an action side by side with them.

Such were the qualities which the Muslim women developed shortly after the appearance of him who is not yet fully known to our Western sisters. . . . It may be that Muslim women have in some places sunk to the low depths described by Miss Richardson, but it is the majority that counts, and it is the real religion which will eventually prove our salvation, and not the kind of religion that is probably followed in some quarters known to Miss Richardson. The bad habits which, according to Miss Richardson, some Muslim women have acquired are the result of national degeneration and decay. When a nation is on the downward path deterioration is bound to set in in some quarters, and the injunctions of religion are apt to be neglected. But it is the real religion that has Divine recommendation and powerful force for all real Mussulmans.

Her Highness Sultan Jahan Begum of Bhopal rules over a population of about 1,000,000, and has yet to decide whether both men and women of her state should be allowed to vote or not.

CURRENT THOUGHT IN THE NEW BOOKS

THE SEASON'S NEW FICTION

THERE is a form of imaginative writing that seems to exert a perennial fascination. A quarter of a century ago everybody was reading Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," and a quarter of a century before that Jules Verne's wonderful tales of travel, mingled with scientific discovery and adventure, were beginning to be heralded throughout the romance-reading world. An earlier counterpart of this skilled adaptation of science to the purposes of plausible fiction might have been found in the work of Cyrano de Bergerac in the early seventeenth century. These worthies in literature have had their day. A great part of what Jules Verne wrote as prophecy has been realized in practical achievement. Men have gone around the world in less than eighty days and every great navy in the world has submarines that have duplicated the thrilling expeditions of Verne's explorers twenty thousand leagues under the sea. In the field of social reform the glib promises made by Bellamy have become hackneyed and writers of the Socialist faith have made such advances since his day that the generalities of "Looking Backward," once so alluring, no longer capture the imagination.

The successor in our day to both Jules Verne and Edward Bellamy is H. G. Wells, and his new book, "The World Set Free," embodies more of his creed than anything heretofore published.¹ The goal of Mr. Wells' thinking is the end of war and the realization upon earth of a real "parliament of the world." This outcome is to be reached, not as in Bellamy's scheme by peaceful evolution, but only after the present social order has been rent asunder by the release of certain elemental physical forces to be revealed to man through processes similar to those that have led to the great discoveries and inventions of the more recent past. The only way by which war could be finally abolished, according to Mr. Wells, was through the demonstration of overwhelming destructiveness of these new physical agencies under partial human control. The phrase "atomic energy" is much used by Mr. Wells in describing this tremendous power that brings about the practical disintegration of the physical world as we know it to-day, and he prepares the reader for his disclosures concerning this explosive force by recalling the discoveries of radio-activity and the work of Marconi and their applications in our own industrial life. In this his method closely follows that of Jules Verne. On the side of social and political construction Mr. Wells is possibly less convincing, but considering the fact that he is compelled to presuppose a situation far removed from anything that this generation can easily imagine, this is not strange. In so brief a work it was inevitable that many problems which naturally suggest themselves to the reader



A RECENT PORTRAIT OF H. G. WELLS

had to be left untouched. Some of these may be worked out later. Whatever else may be said of the book, it is at least a clever attempt to show up the futility and needlessness of war.

The publishers of William de Morgan's novel, "When Ghost Meets Ghost," describe it as a "long genial tale of old mysteries and young lovers in England."² This is near the truth, especially as regards the length of the tale,—it runs 862 pages of tolerably fine print. The scene is England in the fifties—the material reminiscent of that faded old song still to be heard in the remote countryside, "The Rosewood Casket," which contains somewhere in its sentimental lines this: "There's a packet of old letters, written by a cherished hand." You can almost sing Mr. de Morgan's book to the melody of this old song (if you happen to know it).

Maisie and Phoebe, twin sisters so much alike that when they had a tiff one revenged herself by pretending to be the other, are separated after their marriage by two forged letters and each of the sisters for a matter of fifty years believes the other dead. Yet for twenty-five of these years they live within a short distance of each other in

¹ The World Set Free. By H. G. Wells. Dutton. 229 pp. \$1.35.

² When Ghost Meets Ghost. By William de Morgan. Holt. 862 pp. \$1.60.

England, the relationship finally coming to light by piecing together remembrance and coincidence when they are eighty-one—two withered old women—the bare ash of their ripe-throated youth. This is the bare outline of the story of this fine romance that carries other stories intertwined in a skilful weaving of romantic incident with realities. It represents Mr. de Morgan at his best.

It is a question whether Mr. A. Neil Lyons is a "discovered man" or not, so far as the literary world goes. If he isn't he at least deserves to be. His first novel, "Simple Simon," retains all the novelty and brilliance that have made his short stories and sketches amazing.¹ But the usual method of the novel is not for Mr. Lyons. He

presents rather a series of studies—realism such as Gorky's, so direct that at first it seems brutal. Through the nakedness of truth, however, is revealed a vast kind of maternal tenderness toward life in its every manifestation. "Simple Simon" Honeyball, a youthful philanthropist who inherits fifteen hundred pounds, enters upon his career of finding out bluffs, and after many adventures settles in Silverside, a town whose chief misery is caused by lack of employment. Simon is elected to the Board of Guardians for the poor and the humor and satire of the book is furnished by Simon's actually trying to carry out the provisions of the Poor Law. Several philanthropic rag-bag figures, well known to any board of charities, are pilloried in Mr. Lyon's satirical comment.

A FEW BOOKS OF VERSE

QUITE the finest thing about the bringing to light of "The Minor Poems of Joseph Beaumont, D.D.," (1616-1699), is the accompanying introduction and notes by Eloise Robinson. This admirable piece of literary labor covers the details concerned with the poet's life, manuscript, and poetry with clear discernment of his relation to his contemporaries and gives a critical estimate of his work. The manuscript of these poems was purchased from Mr. Bertram Dobell,

vealed the fire of Crashaw or the mysticism of Herbert. As his critic writes: "Beaumont is too persistently the theologian and controversialist to see beyond the outward convention of the beatific vision." This edition is issued under the auspices of the Department of English Literature, Wellesley College, with Katharine Lee Bates as general editor.²

There is abundance of typical John-Kendrick-Bangs humor in his book of verse, "The Foothills of Parnassus," also much that is serious.³ He defines the spirit of his poetry in a selection called "Between Fact and Fancy." He writes: "I wonder where, deep-hid from mortal eyes, the fine-spun line 'twixt fact and fancy lies." "Profit and Loss," a poem that estimates the values of life and ends with just "gratitude for having lived at all," will delight lovers of thoughtful verse.

"The Calendar and Other Verses," by Irving S. Dix, comes from Shehawken, Pennsylvania.⁴ This small blue, paper-bound book contains one lyric, "A Visit from the Cricket," that atones for the commonplaceness of the other verse. We should quote this selection if space permitted. If Mr. Dix has more of the same quality, he will not have to search for a publisher. It is a bit of music that enchants the ear and satisfies the critical faculty of the mind.

"Oriental Verses," by Bernard Westerman, come to us all the way from San Francisco.⁵ They are exotic without being sensuous and bear a curious resemblance to Japanese verse-forms, particularly in their gathering of a single emotion or thought into a few lines of singular intensity. "The Fox Shrine" and "The Goblin King" are the best of the collection.

The law of average always works. Mr. David C. Nimmo states in the preface of his fourth book of verse, "Soul Songs,"⁶ that no one read



JOSEPH BEAUMONT, THE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY POET

the London publisher, by Prof. George Herbert Palmer of Harvard University. It is a quarto volume, dated 1643, the binding evidently of a later date than the manuscript, and both exceedingly well preserved. It contains 177 poems, many of them on religious subjects. Beaumont, while voluminous, never in any of his work re-

¹ Simple Simon. By A. Neil Lyons. Lane. 344 pp., ill. \$1.25.

² The Minor Poems of Joseph Beaumont, D.D. Edited by Eloise Robinson. Houghton Mifflin. 463 pp. \$5.

³ The Foothills of Parnassus. By John Kendrick Bangs. Macmillan. 200 pp. \$1.25.

⁴ The Calendar and Other Verses. By Irving S. Dix. Published by the author at Shehawken, Pa. 32 pp. 10 cents.

⁵ Oriental Verses. By Bernard Westerman. San Francisco: Whitaker and Ray-Wiggin Company. 69 pp.

⁶ Soul Songs. By David C. Nimmo. Detroit. Times Printing Company. 130 pp.

the previous three. The fourth has come under the law of average; it has been read, likewise an earlier book, "Civic Songs."¹ Their author is a propagandist, a reformer who desires justice and social service and visions the deeper communions of nature and man with God. Also he has a remarkable gift of language. That the alembic of his mind does not always shape these thoughts into the form of lyric poetry need not discourage

Mr. Nimmo. He writes excellent prose. If the song "Souls against Sense" were written in prose and circulated as a tract it would do the world a great deal of good. In its present form it fails to gain an audience. It is well to ponder the advice of Mr. W. B. Yeats, that a man should toil long in order to write *one* line of poetry that shall seem unpremeditated art. The selection "A Flower" reveals lyrical beauty.

PLAYS AND BOOKS ABOUT THE DRAMA

MR. CHARLES RANN KENNEDY's new play, "The Idol-Breaker," is the best thing he has done.² It is the third of a projected series of "Seven Plays for Seven Players," a symbolical drama dealing with man's struggle for freedom,—intellectual freedom, freedom from self, freedom from all the ancient chains that bind body and soul.

The scene is a blacksmith's shop in the village of Little Boswell, (everybody's Little Boswell); the time between the hours of four and half-past six on a ripening morning in midsummer; to-day. The characters are: Adam, a blacksmith, who symbolizes Labor and typifies all Adams since the first; Naomi, the "Scarlet Woman," a gypsy, who bears unto Adam the living things of the mind; a lawyer, a man of letters, and an ironmonger, hypocrites who oppose Labor; Ellen, Adam's wife, who speaks for the clamping conventions of life, and Jake, a wastrel, who mutters of anarchy and incarnates the spirit of intellectual doubt that begets the bastard will-o-the-wisps of the mind. To Jake (Anarchy), the "Scarlet Woman" has borne three children; they might be Buddha, Krishna, and Christ,—the last the dramatist describes as "God's daybreak. His love touched everybody. He filled the world with it." But Anarchy destroyed his own children. (Bring the thing down to the conflict of forces within a single individual and the result is always the same.) Adam toils first for freedom for himself, and if freedom is but a word,—or if in reality it means only the exchange of one slavery for another,—Adam will at least wear chains of his own forging. Later he cannot accept freedom unless it means freedom for all.

Mr. Kennedy continues, as in "The Servant in the House," to try to save our souls,—this time rather splendidly. The scene with the three men should be rearranged and brought to a sharper focus. The symbolism gets lost in the wordy tossballs of the three hypocrites. Adam, sweating for his truth,—Adam, who builds the wonderful chiming clock, the "most wonderful thing on earth; it tells the truth,"—dominates the play. Naomi's speech is rather like Lady Gregory's Kiltartan dialect in spots, but the lilting phrase helps the characterization. In its present state the play is a trifle confusing, for the reader gathers the impression of a deeper symbology moving underneath that which is obviously intended.

Mr. Galsworthy's latest play, "The Fugitive," is a story of the elemental instincts of human na-



CHARLES RANN KENNEDY
(Author of "The Idol-Breaker")

ture breaking through the crust of our modern, high-tensioned life. The use of rather hackneyed dramatic expedients,—for example, the suicide of Clare,—is inevitable because Galsworthy's story typifies a thousand other stories. It is the tragedy of a helpless woman who dares not face her own troubles through sheer weakness of character. Clare Desmond married her husband without great love and without the realization of all that the bargain entailed. After much floundering she decides to be free, since she loathes the life they lead together. Through her craving for sympathy she has formed a friendship with Malise, a poor journalist, and when her family refuse her aid after she has left her husband, she seeks Malise because of her inability to earn a living. He does not give her deep love and Clare leaves him when the ruin of his life is threatened by her husband's suit for divorce.

So far the play is commonplace enough. Then the opening of the last act lifts the action to a breathless height of emotion. There is the same tragic loveliness,—the same old trick, magic, or

¹ Civic Songs. By David C. Nimmo. Detroit. Times Printing Company. 127 pp.

² The Idol-Breaker. By Charles Rann Kennedy. Harpers. 178 pp. \$1.26.



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MISS ELEANOR WILSON AS ORNIS, THE BIRD SPIRIT,
AND MR. PERCY MAC KAYE AS ALWYN, A POET, IN
"SANCTUARY, A BIRD MASQUE"

reality,—call it what you will,—that has moved generation after generation to tears in "La Dame aux Camellias." Claire cannot find work and in desperation decides on the sale of herself. She dresses carefully in her only evening gown,—a simple black thing,—and spends her last shillings for gardenias (these are very like camellias), and goes to a fashionable resort where the kind she seeks congregate. A young man of an exceptional type accosts her. He is attracted by the psychological puzzle that always attracts,—the contradiction between Clare's beauty and gentility and her seeking of forbidden waters. When he leaves the table for a moment she is accosted by a more common type of man. Horrified and humiliated, she instantly decides to extricate herself from the situation before it is too late and spills poison into her wine-glass. When the first young man returns, Clare is dead. He disclaims all knowledge of her save that "she was a lady."

Galsworthy makes the word "lady" apparently synonymous with parasitic womanhood that has been robbed by false education and stultifying environment of all power for self-expression and usefulness. Clare is puppet femininity jerked by the leading-strings of conventions. When the leading-strings break, death is the only alternative. Clare seems a weaker little sister to Mary in H. G. Wells' "The Passionate Friend." Both Galsworthy and Wells extricate their heroines by making them die for artistic reasons. A sterner realist, such as Hardy, would have made them live,—also for artistic reasons,—for after all there is nothing finer and more ennobling than facing one's difficulties and conquering them.¹

John Masefield's three-act tragedy, "Pompey the

Great," is offered in a revised edition.² The progress of the action brings the overthrow of Pompey, his defeat at Pharsalia, and his death in Egypt. Although legendary Irish history peopled Ireland with an adventurous tribe from the shores of the Mediterranean, there seems little fitness in the placing of a play dealing with Roman life in that peculiar vocabulary we have grown to associate with the Celtic Renaissance. The second act is powerful and contains some fine lines. Mr. Masefield seems to refer to England in his comment on the Roman Empire, as in Pompey's speech, "Inwardly she (Rome) is a great democratic power struggling with obsolete laws." Again, he is the peace propagandist,—"War is terrible. It is such a loathsome kind of spiritual death"; and again he seems speaking from personal experience: "All my life has been a blind, turbulent heaving toward freedom."

"Sanctuary, a Bird Masque," by Percy MacKaye,³ is a plea for the conservation of wild birds. The masque was first presented on an out-of-doors stage at Cornish, New Hampshire, on September 13, 1913. On February 24, 1914, it was enacted in New York City by a distinguished cast, among whom were the Misses Eleanor and Margaret Wilson, daughters of the President, Ernest Harold Baynes, and Mr. MacKaye.

The persons of the Masque are a faun, a poet, a naturalist, a dryad, Ornis, the bird spirit (played by Miss Eleanor Wilson), and Stark, the plume-hunter. The Masque is visioned as growing out of the reverie of a little girl who hears in the forest the voice of the hermit thrush. Although this Masque of the Birds is merely a slight, graceful thing as literature, it must be measured by its purpose and its far-reaching influence in bringing about the conservation of bird life. Mr. MacKaye brings art to serve science and morals and gives wide publicity to the thoughtlessness that gives a livelihood to bird-hunters. Stark, the plume-hunter, excuses his deeds in the following words:

"Mine is a lawful market where fine ladies pay
For plumes to wear on Sabbaths, and Christ's
Easter Day."

Mr. MacKaye suggests that our museums of natural history be equipped with stages whereon to enact dramas that will interpret out-of-doors life.

Another play by Mr. MacKaye is a romance of the Orient, "A Thousand Years Ago," an original comedy in four acts, suggested by the Persian romance in the "Thousand and One Tales," wherein are recited the adventures of Calif, Prince of Astrakhan, and Turandot, Princess of Peking. The action is placed in old China,—the China that lies a-dream like a thousand years ago." Clayton Hamilton has written an excellent introduction. He conceives the play as a parabolic comment on the problem of the theater at the present time,—a tilt between symbolism and naturalism. The author summarizes its content in the lines:

² Pompey the Great. By John Masefield. Macmillan. 138 pp. \$1.25.

³ Sanctuary: a Bird Masque. By Percy MacKaye. Stokes. 71 pp., ill. \$1.

⁴ A Thousand Years Ago. By Percy MacKaye. Doubleday, Page. 130 pp. 75 cents.

¹ The Fugitive. By John Galsworthy. Scribners. 93 pp. 50 cents.

"Miming Romance—Seductive Adventure, Amorous Magic, improvised Comedy And all the love-charming, bloodthirsty Enchantments

Our prosy old workaday world has lost wind of."

Percy MacKaye was born in New York City, March 16, 1875. He was graduated from Harvard and studied two years in Italy and at Leipzig. His published works comprise eighteen volumes of poems and plays. At present he is engaged on a "Masque of St. Louis" to be given at St. Louis in May of this year.

"Chitra," a play by Rabindranath Tagore,¹ answers with gravely beautiful symbolism the puzzling questions of feminism,—is woman really the equal of man? Can she share the great duties of his life and retain both her womanliness and his love? This drama was written twenty-five years ago. It reveals that the great Hindu poet looked upon woman, as we must all come to look upon her, simply as a human being.

The play is based on a story from the Mahabharata and was performed in India without the aid of scenery. Chitra, daughter of the King of Manipur, has been reared as a boy, wearing man's raiment and learning all the duties of a king. While hunting in the forest she comes upon Arjuna, a Prince of the House of Kurus, who lives as a hermit. Chitra falls in love with Arjuna and returns clad in woman's garments to woo him openly after the fashion of a man. Arjuna repulses her for her unwomanliness and her lack of beauty. In despair Chitra prays the gods to grant her beauty for one day. Her prayer is answered; she receives a body of perfect beauty for the space of a year and Arjuna becomes her lover. Even on the first morning of their great bliss, Chitra steals away to weep because Arjuna loves only the masque which she wears. Gradually Arjuna tires of beauty without nobility; he hears of the noble and wise Princess Chitra and desires to see her. When the year has passed and Chitra can no longer offer him the flower beauty, only the heart of a woman, to share his life and teach his son kingly duties, Arjuna answers: "Beloved, my life is full."

Kate Douglas Wiggin cracks a nimble whip of parody in a skit that purports to elucidate libretto and music of an unpublished opera, "Bluebeard," by one Richard Wagner.² It is the turning of the long-suffering worm against the tiresome lecture-recitals that endeavor to explain opera and its terrors. "Here is no indelicacy of theme," Mrs. Wiggin writes, "for we do not know precisely the date when Bluebeard hung up his last wife; but

there is groping discontent expressed in the 'Always About to Be Married Motif.' The performance is rich in humor and full of sly hits—one in particular is aimed at suffragettes. The moral of the opera, as Mrs. Wiggin perceives it, is the "sense of security and gravity of the marriage tie when sparingly used."

The successful pageant play, "Joseph and His Brethren," by Louis N. Parker, is now offered in book form.³ The program of the first performance of the play at the Century Theatre, in New York, January 11, 1913, is reprinted with the play. Mr. Parker is the author of several successful plays, among them "Pomander Walk," "Drake," and "Disraeli."

"Peachbloom," a play by Northrop Morse,⁴ endeavors to arouse the public to the perils of ignorance in young girls. Without exaggeration it relates the story of a girl who was kidnapped, but who escaped from her evil prison before harm had befallen her. Conceived and written in a spirit of purity, it is quite free from the objectionable features of other plays dealing with the identical subject. Whether it should be produced on the boards is debatable, but as dramatic artistry, as realism handled with delicacy and sincerity, it can scarcely be over-praised.

Among other excellent plays recently published are: "Kindling," by Charles Kenyon (Double-day, Page); and "Jesus Christ's Men: A Progress 1813-1913" by Caroline Atwater Mason (Philadelphia, Griffith & Rowland). The latter is a dramatic presentation of the origin of early Baptist missions and is in the main historically authentic.

Arthur Ruhl, whose theatrical jottings have often appeared in *Collier's*, has published his papers on modern drama under the title: "Second Nights: People and Ideas of the Theater Today."⁵ It is most entertaining and readable, solid criticism and good-natured satire given in a most simple and unaffected manner.

Clayton Hamilton's book, "The Theory of the Theater," has gone to the fourth printing. His new book "Studies in Stagecraft," promises to be equally successful.⁶ One of the best chapters is "A New Defense of Melodrama." Let melodrama come forward unashamed and do not spoil a good melodrama with social uplift talk. Only insincerity is ignoble. We need good melodrama; as for the cheap kind, the moving-picture theater has driven it out of existence. Mr. Hamilton's objective goal is the appreciation of the dramatic activities of our own age.

SOME RECENT VOLUMES OF ESSAYS

THE poet Terpander of Antissa, he who "tuned the Lesbian lyre," summarized the content of Dr. J. Irving Manatt's book "Aegean Days" in the following lines which are quoted by the author:

"Here is the valor of youth in its flower; and the Muse with her sweet voice

Blooms; and the wide ways of Justice, upholder of noble achievements."

It was thus the Lesbian poet characterized his

¹ Chitra. By Rabindranath Tagore. Macmillan. 85 pp. \$1.

² Bluebeard. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Harpers. 58 pp., ill. 50 cents.

³ Joseph and His Brethren. By Louis N. Parker. Lane. 154 pp. \$1.

⁴ Peachbloom. By Northrop Morse. Medical Review of Reviews. 184 pp. \$1.

⁵ Second Nights. By Arthur Ruhl. Scribners. 374 pp. \$1.50.

⁶ Studies in Stagecraft. By Clayton Hamilton. Holt. 298 pp. \$1.50.

home land, and thus musically, albeit in prose, Dr. Manatt brings old and modern Greece to us, his sprightly text filled with scraps of archeology, art, history, and his own fine appreciations. He has the trick of intimacy with everything he has seen, and this sense of intimacy he brings to his readers in so simple a manner that it matters little whether you have classical lore or not. In either case you will enjoy Dr. Manatt's book; it appeals to the reader who has the historical sense, to one who loves a tale of adventure, and to those who believe with the author that Greece should mean far more to us than it does, considering that our culture is a direct descendant of Greek culture.

Dr. Manatt, now Professor of Greek at Brown University, was for a period of four years (1889-1893), the American Consul at Athens. Since that time he has returned often to Greece to continue his personal research work. His previous book, "The Mycenaean Age," has long ago become a recognized authority. It is his desire that his last book shall contribute to the public opinion and sympathy that shall give to the islands so recently freed from Turkish rule, their "historical heritage." These islands—Salonica, Janina, Crete, Anatolia, and little Kos—are, he writes, the very "hearth of Hellenic culture." From them came epic and lyric poetry, history, and philosophy in their dim beginnings, and from little Kos, the art of soldering iron, casting bronze, the calculating of eclipses, and later "Greek scientific medicine."

"Aegean Days" falls into two divisions. The first records a summer spent in the island of Andros; the second is devoted to studies of his explorations and revisiting of old shrines among the other islands. The chapter, "Lesbos and the Lesbian Poets," contains an account of a Sapphic pilgrimage which the author turns into a spirited defense of that much-maligned poetess. Sappho's "House of the Muses" was simply a school where she trained gifted girls and loved them, the author writes, "quite as much as ever Alice Freeman Parker loved her Wellesley girls." He feels we are quite safe in thinking of her in the words of her contemporary singer: "Violet-weaving, chaste, sweetly smiling Sappho." The thirty-six pages that tell the story of Chios reveal Dr. Manatt as a skilled historian. Twenty-five illustrations give added charm to this study of all that is Greek.

Searching for Meredithian touches in the recently published dialogues, "Up to Midnight,"² a series contributed to the *Graphic* forty years ago, is like searching for the signature of a master-painter on an old canvas begrimed by age. They are "pedagogic dialogues," doubtless great fun to write, as Meredith himself said, but very monotonous to read, now that their subjects are not current interest. Touches concerning affairs in France, India, and Ireland, sage observations, gossip, fact, and foible make up the dialogues, but the very reasons for their coming into existence at the time they were written excuse their omission from Meredith's collected works.

Dr. Richard Cabot offers an excellent book of

practical religion, "What Men Live By,"³ a book of "play, work, love, and worship," wholesome doctrine that will be helpful in the curing of sick bodies and sick souls. There are so many bypaths leading away from Dr. Cabot's central themes that he covers a vast field in a single volume. His possession of a keen dramatic sense helps his theories. Condensed, his advice is: Keep the "I" in its consciousness of itself apart from its field of activity, much after the fashion that an actor keeps his personality apart from his characterizations. Then as you are required to play first one rôle and then another in life, scan them well, make the most of your work, play, love, and worship. "Make good," in other words, get the applause of your audience and the approval of your own

soul, which is your final judge and critic. Then go straight ahead and you will reap all the rewards of life and enjoy what Dr. Cabot terms "cosmic patriotism."

The American Unitarian Association, of Boston, issues "Clear Grit," a compilation of the late Robert Collyer's best-known lectures and a small group of ballads and hymns, all of which, with the exception of the verse, have never before been published. Dr. Collyer's life and work are too well known for comment. The straightforward simplicity of his literary style, the wealth of anecdote and reminiscence, and the powerful human quality they contain makes for the delight of the reader. His religion was the religion of



SIR W. ROBERTSON NICOLL
(Author of "A Bookman's Letters")

¹ *Aegean Days*. By J. Irving Manatt. Houghton Mifflin. 405 pp., ill. \$3.

² *Up to Midnight*. By George Meredith. Boston: John W. Luce & Company. 84 pp. 75 cents.

³ *What Men Live By*. By Richard C. Cabot. Houghton Mifflin. 341 pp. \$1.50.

full-statured manhood, a robust religion that penetrates every line of his written work. "Clear Grit," as the title lecture indicates, is the keynote of the author's theory of life. This is one of the rare books that entertains us and at the same time gives cheer to our souls.¹

Five Buddhist stories by Paul Dahlke² have been translated by The Bhikkhu Silacara. They are "Death and Life," "Architect of His Fate," "The Love of Humanity," "Nala the Silent," and "Renunciation." All convey the philosophical thought of the East in precept and in symbol.

Sir William Robertson Nicoll writes in "A Bookman's Letters," his recently-published book of essays and biographical and critical papers, that there are seven ways of reviewing a book; then he admits that there are indeed eight. The seven are: The ostentatious essay, the hypercritical review, the man-of-all-work's review, the puff, the malignant review, the honestly enthusiastic review, and the right kind of a review, this last being "careful criticism by a competent judge." The eighth way—one so often successfully pursued by Dr. Nicoll—is the "personal review that blends gossip with criticism." When question of space is paramount, the author confesses that the man-of-all-work reviewer succeeds; he "knows his way through snares and pitfalls and generally has traveled it for many a mile."

The papers and essays that comprise this volume of unusual charm and variety, are gathered

from the pages of the magazines to which Dr. Nicoll has contributed. They include his two essays on Meredith, a paper on Swinburne, one on Sir Walter Besant, "Lord Rosebery's Literary Method," George Gissing, and Emerson. One of his methods is that of focusing his talent upon revealing once more to the public a half-forgotten genius, or some extraordinary trait of personality in remembered genius that has escaped attention. This in the case of Mark Rutherford, of Lafcadio Hearn, and best of all in his memoir of Emily Shore, "Their Light On Teresina":

"And pleasantly, yet mournfully,
The slanting sunbeams shed
Their light on Teresina
And the graveyard of the dead."

This memoir is a gem, quite worthy, although prose, to be placed beside Browning's "Evelyn Hope." Emily Shore kept a journal during the eight years previous to her death in Madeira, in 1839, at the age of nineteen. This journal was published in 1891. It is unique among human documents. Mr. Nicoll vivifies her gentle graces once more and brings her to us, dying in Madeira of consumption, a "sweet, wasted face" with—he must have had Evelyn Hope in mind—the "geranium color fixed upon her cheek."

There are forty-eight papers in the collection, each filled with something of their author's kindly personality. No more companionable book for bookmen has ever been published.

NARRATIVE AND DESCRIPTION



ARCHDEACON STUCK, OF ALASKA

TWO important books about Alaska have lately come from the press. Each, as it happens, is the work of a missionary who has spent much time in that country and is familiar with its natural features, as well as with its human population. Archdeacon Stuck gives in a book of less than 200 pages a modest account of his ascent of Denali, usually known in the United States as Mt. McKinley.³ The ascent was accomplished, it will be remembered, last year, and was the first completely successful attempt of the kind. This success is attributed by Archdeacon Stuck to the method of approach. During the preceding summer provisions were carried to a point about fifty miles from the mountain and the climbing party started for the summit in the following March. The author gives a most interesting account of the difficulties encountered, and includes in his book a chapter relating the adventures of previous explorers, including the far-famed Dr. Cook. He makes an earnest plea for the resumption of the original Indian name of the mountain, and for support in this position he appeals to the geographical and ethnological societies of the world, which have long opposed the practice of ignoring native names of conspicuous natural objects.

"A Study of the Thlingets of Alaska," is contributed by Livingston F. Jones, who has labored

¹ Clear Grit. By Robert Collyer. Boston: American Unitarian Association. 328 pp. \$1.50.

² Buddhist Stories. By Paul Dahlke. Translated by The Bhikkhu Silacara. Dutton. 330 pp. \$1.25.

³ A Bookman's Letters. By Sir W. Robertson Nicoll. Doran. 438 pp. \$1.75.

⁴ The Ascent of Denali (Mount McKinley). By Hudson Stuck. Scribners. 188 pp., ill. \$1.75.

for twenty-one years as a Presbyterian missionary among the people of whom he writes, one of the four chief tribes inhabiting Alaska and occupying the southeast portion of the territory.¹ Comparatively little has been printed or written about the aborigines of Alaska, their customs or traditions. Mr. Jones' book has been characterized by the Hon. James Wickersham, the delegate from Alaska Territory, as "an interesting and valuable contribution to Pacific Coast ethnology."

"Between the enthusiasm of the writer who declares that 'Japanese scenery surpasses the imagination of man . . . no fault can be found with the country or the people,' and the prejudice of the critic who condemns Japan as 'a Nazareth out of which no good thing can come' there must exist a happy mean." With these words in his preface, Mr. E. Bruce Mitford, F.R.G.S., explains his aim in writing a new book, which he has entitled "Japan's Inheritance: The Country, Its People and Their Destiny."² He has endeavored to describe the country without eulogy or denunciation. The style is restrained, but illuminating, and there are some excellent illustrations.

Mr. Nevin O. Winter's book, "Mexico and Her People of To-Day," originally published in 1907, has been revised and brought down to date.³ It is a well-told, well-rounded story that Mr. Winter tells, to the accompaniment of some excellent illustrations. There is a chapter on the "Revolution of 1910," which brings the situation in the unfortunate Mexican Republic down almost to the present day. Mr. Winter, somehow, seems to tell those things we want to know without loading up his narrative with non-essentials.

Mr. W. E. Carson's "Mexico, the Wonderland of the South," which was published in 1909, has been revised and brought up to date.⁴ Two new chapters have been added, giving a summary of events from the retirement of General Porfirio Diaz to the present day, with a brief survey of existing conditions. The author describes the land and people fully and graphically.

Of the various books on Panama and the Canal Zone which we have noticed from time to time in these pages, none has a better claim on the hurried reader's attention than the compact volume by Frederic J. Haskin entitled "The Panama Canal."⁵ Not only does Mr. Haskin give a complete history of this great engineering work, but the illustrations, which are all from photographs taken by Ernest Hallen, the official photographer of the Canal Commission, strikingly reinforce the text, setting forth the picturesque features of the canal.

A very compact and informing little volume on "Latin America" (one of the Home University Library series), has been prepared by Professor William R. Shepherd (History, Columbia), one of the most eminent of our present-day authorities on this subject.⁶ Professor Shepherd is an honorary member of the faculty of the University of Chile, and member of the historical academies of Spain and a number of South American countries. He was secretary of two of the Pan-American conferences. In this little work of 250 pages, with some excellent statistical data in an appendix, Professor Shepherd gives us what he calls an introduction to the study of the Latin-American republics. He has endeavored, he tells us in his preface, to describe certain phases of civilization and to draw from one country or another illustrations of similarities, or of differences, in character, spirit, and attainment. He considers the subject in two parts: first, the Latin-American countries as colonies of Spain and Portugal; and second, as independent republics. Professor Shepherd is one of the very few American writers of volumes in the Home University Library, and the clear, direct, comprehensive way in which he has treated the subject amply justifies the judgment of the publishers in assigning him the task of preparing this volume.

A finely illustrated travel volume, "Unvisited Places of Old Europe,"⁷ has been written by Robert Shackleton, author of "The Quest of the Colonial," and illustrated by Walter Hale and Ralph L. Boyer.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS

NOT a few of humanity's biggest problems are touched upon in Herbert Quick's vivacious and stimulating survey entitled "On Board the Good Ship *Earth*,"⁸ which title was suggested by the familiar saying, "We are all in the same boat." The panoramic view that Mr. Quick reveals to us is suggested by a few of his chapter headings, "Changing Our Quarters on Shipboard," "The Riddle of the Raw Material of Man," "Some Impending Migrations," "Our World-Wide Metal of Worship, Gold," "The Mingling of the Peoples," "The Real White Man's Burden," "The

United States of the World," "The Prevention of Floods," "The Soil in Jeopardy," "Poverty versus Monopoly," and "The Nightmare of Militarism." The reform that Mr. Quick advocates as vital to the progress of "the good ship *Earth*" lies in the socialization of land values, but his review of world conditions will prove enlightening and suggestive even to those who believe that the remedy is to be found along other lines.

A sane and wise expression of the conservative attitude toward such innovations as the initiative and referendum will be found in the lectures delivered by President Lowell, of Harvard, at Johns Hopkins University in 1909, and now published

¹ A Study of the Thlingets of Alaska. By Livingston F. Jones. Revell. 261 pp., ill. \$1.50.

² Japan's Inheritance: The Country, Its People and Their Destiny. By E. Bruce Mitford. Dodd, Mead. 384 pp., ill. \$3.

³ Mexico and Her People of To-day. By Nevin O. Winter. Boston: L. C. Page & Company. 492 pp., ill. \$3.

⁴ Mexico, the Wonderland of the South. By W. E. Carson. Macmillan. 449 pp., ill. \$2.50.

⁵ On Board the Good Ship *Earth*. By Herbert Quick. Bobbs-Merrill. 451 pp. \$1.25.

⁶ The Panama Canal. By Frederic J. Haskin. Doubleday. Page. 386 pp., ill. \$1.35.

⁷ Latin America. By William R. Shepherd. Holt. 256 pp. 50 cents.

⁸ Unvisited Places of Old Europe. By Shackleton. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. 320 pp., ill. \$2.50.

under the title "Public Opinion and Popular Government." There are also chapters dealing with matters to which public opinion cannot directly apply, for example: "Expert Administration in Popular Government," "Experts in Municipal Government," and "Control and Recruiting of Experts."¹

André Siegfried's "Democracy in New Zealand," although written ten years ago, has never until now had an English translation. As now published in a volume of 400 pages,² the English rendering, by E. V. Burns, is prefaced by an introductory chapter contributed by William Downie Stewart, who explains recent political developments in New Zealand.

A very comprehensive study of "The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe" has been written by Ernest Gordon, author of "The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System." In the dispassionate style of the statistician, rather than with the eloquent appeal of the propagandist, Mr. Gordon sets forth, first, the conditions on the continent of Europe which have forced the fight against alcohol. Then he describes the campaign as begun in the universities of Europe and extending to the armies, among Socialists and elsewhere, setting forth the radical measures that are being undertaken to suppress the evil. Mr. Gordon has lived for years in Europe and studied the question at first hand. A very useful appendix includes a number of documents translated from continental European languages.³

The French economist, Yves Guyot, is a vigor-

ous opponent of municipal ownership. His study of the experience of various countries in the ownership and control of public utilities which was completed something over a year ago, has been translated from the French by H. F. Baker and brought out in this country by the Macmillan Company.⁴ Opponents of every form of public ownership will find in this volume an arsenal of facts and deductions to support their arguments.

Mr. Samuel P. Goldman, of the New York Bar, has prepared a complete "Handbook of Stock Exchange Laws." This work defines the rights and privileges of investors and speculators, explains the duties and responsibilities of brokers, and describes the functions of the Stock Exchange itself. The book is intended rather for the use of stock-brokers than for lawyers, although members of the latter profession will find it a convenient summary of the subject.⁵

Believing that interest is the root problem which now stands in the way of the union of wage-earners and capitalists for the common good, Mr. Clarence Gilbert Hoag has written a book discussing the various theories of interest propounded by the economists and particularly setting forth a theory of his own, based on what is known as the "nominal" conception of values.⁶ The economist to whom Mr. Hoag acknowledges his chief indebtedness is Professor von Böhm-Bawerk, the Austrian, whose works, "Capital and Interest" and "Positive Theory of Capital," have within a comparatively few years become classics in their field.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

THERE are two especially good pieces of historical writing among the publications of the month. Professor Edward P. Cheyney, of the University of Pennsylvania, has written in two volumes a "History of England from the Defeat of the Armada to the Death of Elizabeth."⁷ These fifteen closing years of Elizabeth's reign have received comparatively little attention from historians, yet to the student of the exploration era in American history those years were crowded with incidents of great interest. Professor Cheyney gives much space to his account of the search for the Northwest Passage and the discoveries of Newfoundland and Virginia. Only the first volume of his work has yet appeared. In the second volume we are promised an account of English institutions during the latter sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. In this there will be an effort to give a clearer impression of central and local government, the church and its opponents, intellectual and social life. The institutions to be described were those which became the basis of the new social organization in America.

The story of one of these colonies, "Virginia," is taken up almost at the point where Professor

Cheyney leaves it by Dr. Thomas J. Wertenbaker, who has written a monograph on "Virginia Under the Stuarts," which is published by the Princeton University Press.⁸ Letters and manuscripts unearthed during recent years, as well as legislative journals and other public documents, have been freely drawn upon by this writer, who has practically recast the political history of Virginia from the founding of Jamestown to the English revolution of 1688. One of the most interesting episodes of this period was Bacon's Rebellion, to which Dr. Wertenbaker gives special attention.

Another university monograph in the field of historical research is "The Financial History of New York State from 1789-1912," by Professor Don C. Sowers, of the University of Oregon. This work appears in the series of "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law," edited by the Faculty of Political Science at Columbia University. It is one of a series of studies prepared under the direction of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, as a basis for writing the economic history of the United States. Intensive studies of the financial history of several typical States have afforded detailed information that will be combined

¹ Public Opinion and Popular Government. By A. Lawrence Lowell. Longmans, Green. 415 pp. \$2.25.

² Democracy in New Zealand. By André Siegfried. Translated by E. V. Burns. Macmillan. 398 pp. \$1.75.

³ The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe. By Ernest Gordon. Revell. 333 pp. \$1.50.

⁴ Where and Why Public Ownership Has Failed. By Yves Guyot. Translated by H. F. Baker. Macmillan. 459 pp. \$1.50.

⁵ A Handbook of Stock Exchange Laws. By Samuel P. Goldman. Doubleday, Page. 290 pp. \$1.50.

⁶ A Theory of Interest. By Clarence Gilbert Hoag. Macmillan. 228 pp. \$1.50.

⁷ A History of England. Vol. I. By Edward P. Cheyney. Longmans, Green. 560 pp. \$3.50.

⁸ Virginia Under the Stuarts. By Thomas J. Wertenbaker. Princeton University Press. 271 pp. \$1.50.

later in a study covering the whole country. Professor Sowers traces the evolution of the methods employed by the State of New York in acquiring revenues, the purpose for which these revenues have been expended, and methods that have been employed in the management of the funds in the treasury. As the State has emerged from a sparsely settled farming community to a densely populated industrial commonwealth, these methods have passed through almost revolutionary changes. It has been the task of Professor Sowers to point out the significance of these changes in relation to financial policies. All this material is, of course, of great interest and value to other States, which have had to face similar problems and have undergone a similar development.¹

The first volume of a "History of Canadian Wealth," by Gustavus Myers,² gives an account of the rise of the Hudson's Bay Company and its long-continued dominance of the Northwest, the period of railway promotion and building in Canada, and the appropriation of coal, timber, and other lands. Those who have cherished the fancy that concentration of wealth is a phenomenon peculiar to the United States should ponder well Mr. Myer's estimate that less than fifty men control more than one-third of Canada's wealth as expressed in railways, banks, factories, mines, land, and other properties and resources. The story of the centralization process that has been going on in Canada for more than a generation is intensely interesting, related as it is to those personalities with whom we associate the political and economic advancement of the country.

"Contemporary American History,"³ by Professor Beard, of Columbia University, supplies a handy guide to the study of American history since the Civil War. The author, having found many students ignorant as to the most elementary facts of American history of this period, was met with the explanation that there was no text-book dealing with the period. For which reason Professor Beard prepared this volume, which begins with "The Restoration of White Dominion in the South," after the inauguration of President Hayes, and in thirteen chapters brings the reader down to the campaign of 1912. The book is a readable one, and valuable for its purpose, although the author admits it to be somewhat "impressionistic" and in part based on materials which have not yet been adequately sifted. There is much truth in Professor Beard's statement that "it is showing no disrespect to our ancestors to be as much interested in our age as they were in theirs; and the doctrine that we can know more about Andrew Jackson, whom we have not seen, than about Theodore Roosevelt, whom we have seen, is a pernicious psychological error."

The indefatigable Franklin Hichborn, who, without fear or favor, has written and published the stories of recent California Legislatures, beginning with 1909, has made his account of the session of 1913 more interesting by including an opening and concluding chapter dealing with the general conditions under which the Legislature

was compelled to act.⁴ As he very clearly puts it, one of the most important problems before the Legislature of 1913 was that of the Legislature itself. Although the law-making body was made up of men intent on serving the State's best interest, it was found that the legislative system did not lend itself well to constructive work. It was found that for the proper performance of the State's business the State requires all the time of its legislators, that legislators must, if they are to do their work properly, be fairly compensated, and that a two-chamber Legislature is "unwieldy, cumbersome, ineffective, and liable to break down when put to the test." It is said that the drift in California is now strongly in the direction of a one-house Legislature, and that such a system may be brought about within the next ten years.

An elaborate volume setting forth the "Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking"⁵ from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries, with many illustrations, has been written by two well-known authorities on Chinese history, E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland, authors of "China Under the Empress Dowager" and other well-known volumes which have already been noticed in these pages. It is a lurid story in places, a story of outrage, war, and intrigue, but also a chronicle of a court in which there was evident much intellectual and physical vigor. The study of these annals has convinced the authors that the greatest danger which can threaten the Chinese nation lies "not in foreign invasion, nor even in alien rule, but in the weakening of those ethical restraints of that ancient moral discipline upon which has rested the world's oldest civilization."

A book of intimate revelations of the social, political, and family life of the Russian court, lately published, reveals many impressive and prophetic facts about the dynasty of the Romanoffs. This volume, "Behind the Veil at the Russian Court,"⁶ is by Count Paul Vassili, who spent the greater part of his life in intimate relation to the scenes and persons he discusses. Count Vassili died a few months ago, and the revelations made in this volume are based upon his diary. There are many illustrations.

The story of the deeds of Cavour is the history of the process by which Italian unity was brought about. Mazzini, the intellectual and spiritual leader, Cavour, the statesman, and Garibaldi, the soldier,—to these three modern Italy owes its existence. A very sympathetic story of the career of Cavour and its significance⁷ has been written for the "Heroes of the Nations" series by Dr. Pietro Orsi, of the University of Padua, and a deputy in the Italian Parliament. The volume is illustrated.

"Our Friend John Burroughs" is the informal and attractive title of a little book compiled by Clara Barrus and containing autobiographical sketches to the extent of one hundred pages by

⁴ Story of the California Legislature of 1913. By Franklin Hichborn. San Francisco: Press of James H. Barry Company. 367 pp. \$1.50.

⁵ The Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking. By E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland. Houghton Mifflin. 531 pp., ill. \$4.

⁶ Behind the Veil at the Russian Court. By Count Paul Vassili. Lane. 408 pp., ill. \$4.50.

⁷ Cavour and the Making of Modern Italy, 1810-1861. By Pietro Orsi. Putnam. 385 pp., ill. \$1.50.

¹ The Financial History of New York State: 1789-1912. By Don C. Sowers. Longmans, Green. 346 pp. \$2.50.

² History of Canadian Wealth. By Gustavus Myers. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Company. 337 pp. \$1.50.

³ Contemporary American History, 1877-1913. By Charles A. Beard. Macmillan. 397 pp. \$1.50.

Mr. Burroughs himself.¹ In all that has been published heretofore about "Oom John," as Colonel Roosevelt is fond of calling him, there has been, nothing quite so intimate relating to his life as a boy and youth as we now have revealed in these sketches. The author includes in her volume a chapter on "Camping with Burroughs and Muir." This is an account of an outing on the Pacific coast and the Hawaiian Islands in 1909. The illustrations of the volume are from interesting photographs made at Mr. Burroughs' homes and during some of his recent travels.

The late Andrew H. Green was known for many years as "the father of Greater New York," but long before the idea of the greater city had been realized in fact Mr. Green's services to the older city of New York had entitled him to the gratitude of its citizens. He had much to do with the development of the city park system, served with distinction in the office of comptroller, and stood almost alone as a representative of official integrity during the dark days of the Tweed régime. As early as 1868 Mr. Green had outlined the territory of a proposed greater city of New York, and for thirty years thereafter he labored incessantly to achieve the desired consolidation. His services in this long and arduous campaign were commemorated by a special medal presented to him by his fellow citizens on the occasion of his birthday in 1898. Mr. Green's long public career is the subject of a memorial volume from the pen of Mr. John Foord, who had intimate personal knowledge of most of the events he narrates.²



CAVOUR, THE "STATESMAN OF ITALIAN UNITY"

BOOKS FOR READY REFERENCE

"THE American Year Book," covering the events and progress of 1913, has now reached its fourth issue.³ In a subdivision of topics new titles have been added and a few topics have been combined in a new arrangement, but the number and order of the departments remain unchanged. This present volume is more complete than either of its predecessors. It is especially interesting from the point of view of American politics, since it deals with the inauguration of the Democratic administration and the remarkable legislative achievements of the first session of the Sixty-third Congress.

In years past we have had occasion to refer to the annual publication, "Who's Who in Science," edited by H. H. Stephenson. The third issue, that for the current year,⁴ contains biographies of over 9000 scientists. This is really an international summary, the British element constituting less than one-fourth of the whole. We note that American scientists are well represented.

A late issue of those excellent Terry guides to

different countries of the world takes up Japan. In 1150 pages, with eight new maps and a number of plans, T. Philip Terry, F.R.G.S., has made a compact and comprehensive traveler's guide to the Japanese Empire, with chapters on Manchuria, the Trans-Siberian Railway, and the chief ocean routes to the Japanese Empire. This edition has been revised up to the present year. It is based almost exclusively on the results of the author's own personal experience during twelve years in Japan.⁵

Mr. Gifford Pinchot has written a practical and readable little handbook, called "The Training of a Forester."⁶ It will answer many questions about the care and management of forests and about the right way to prepare young men for that kind of work. We have now begun to create new forests upon denuded slopes, as well as to conserve great areas of remaining timber lands. Many of the States are establishing public forest domains, following the example of the United States Government. Mr. Pinchot for twenty years has been a well-known practical forester, and a still better known apostle of forest protection and wise administration. American policy in the matter of forests has been largely due to Mr. Pinchot's unremitting zeal, public spirit, and expert knowledge.

¹ Our Friend John Burroughs. By Clara Barrus. Houghton Mifflin. 287 pp., ill. \$2.

² The Life and Public Services of Andrew Haswell Green. By John Foord. Doubleday, Page. 322 pp., ill. \$1.50.

³ The American Year Book: A Record of Events and Progress, 1913. Edited by Francis G. Wickware. Appleton. 892 pp. \$3.

⁴ Who's Who in Science: International, 1914. Edited by H. H. Stephenson. Macmillan. 662 pp. \$3.25.

⁵ Terry's Japanese Empire. By T. Philip Terry. Houghton Mifflin. 709 pp. \$5.

⁶ The Training of a Forester. By Gifford Pinchot. J. B. Lippincott Company. 149 pp., ill. \$1.

FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

SHORT-TERM SECURITIES

ALTHOUGH there has been considerable improvement in the bond market since 1913, short-term notes, and bonds with short rather than long life, seem to be about as popular as ever. For several years it had been supposed that with the first signs of healthier investment conditions the old-fashioned long-term bond would again be easily salable at low rates of interest. Beginning about 1906 corporations found the sale of long-term obligations increasingly difficult, and consequently the output of short-lived notes has steadily increased. In 1908 it was said to be \$187,000,000, in 1912 \$320,000,000, and in the first half of 1913 one estimate placed the emission at \$450,000,000.

Aside from difficulty experienced by railroads and other large borrowers in selling long-term bonds, it has rather become the investment fashion to purchase notes, fashions in this field often being as little determined by reason as elsewhere. Investors have a feeling that short-term notes are safe, irrespective of any closely thought-out study of the probable future changes in the purchasing power of money. Corporations do not wish to sell bonds at a discount for many years ahead, such discount being in effect a perpetual charge, and so they issue notes at an even greater discount, which, while a heavy burden for a few years, may quickly be wiped out when conditions improve and long-term bonds are again eagerly sought at high prices.

Repeated short-period financing, which involves the payment of one note issue from the proceeds of another or the extension of notes with payment of cash to the few holders who demand it, may or may not be the wisest method of financing from the corporate viewpoint. That is not the question considered here. Where a company is otherwise strong, and unless the note-issue expedient is atrociously overdone, rare opportunities often are presented to investors,—a phase of the subject with which this article is concerned.

The short-term note is somewhere in between ordinary floating debt and commercial paper at one end, and the regular mortgage bond at the other. All debts are promises

to pay, and may or may not be secured.¹ Short-term notes are sometimes secured by mortgage bonds of the same company. The best notes often are not secured by collateral at all. Witness those of the Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Lake Shore railroads. The current credit of the maker is the real test. Added safety often is secured by the serial repayment of the notes, that is, a certain fixed portion each year, without increasing the indebtedness.

As to market price, all debts may be compared with a string, or cord. Hold two ends of a cord in your two hands and draw it taut. That is a debt, long or short, about coming due: the market price of the debt is par because it is about to be paid off at par. If the company has money to pay it off, no other influence has any weight, but in the early or middle part of the life of a long-running debt countless other influences may predominate, and your cord droops or jerks many inches below the straight line. Last July the Northern Pacific Railway sold one-year 6 per cent. notes to yield the investor $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. They are to be paid off in three months and now yield but 3.20 per cent. as they are selling slightly above par. Just before pay day they will sell exactly at par, to yield exactly 6 per cent.

Naturally one can foresee what a company's earnings and assets will be three or five years from now much better than fifty years from now. It is very doubtful if we shall be living under a Socialistic régime in 1918, say, but who is bold enough to predict what our government will be in 1964? Another reason why short notes are safe is that they usually represent but a relatively small part of a company's debt, and a corporation will strain every nerve to pay it off. No further financing can be done until notes are paid, and even if not secured by collateral deposit of mortgage bonds, notes might in receivership

¹ In February Mr. Henry E. Huntington, one of the country's wealthiest capitalists, sold \$10,000,000 of notes through a leading banking firm to net the investor from 6.11 to 6.25 per cent., in amounts of \$100, \$500, and \$1000, the notes being an obligation of a corporation holding Mr. Huntington's \$20,000,000 of California real estate, and secured by collateral deposit of \$46,000,000 par value of stock and bonds of other companies.

be paid off actually before the larger bond issues, merely because the amount is small, and to facilitate reorganization. In all cases notes come ahead of stock issues. Of 125 railroads which have issued notes in recent years, it is said only about half a dozen have defaulted, and these paid up half the principal later.

Notes are most popular with large investors, especially institutions, and, as a rule, they are issued in amounts of \$1000 and multiples. The United Fruit Company, whose stock has proven so profitable in the past, has issued notes due in 1917 in \$100 amounts. A short time ago these were to be had to yield 6 per cent., but at this writing they return only 5.25 per cent. One of the large combinations of public utility companies in Illinois also has issued \$100 notes, recently to be had to yield 6 per cent.

Generally notes of the larger railroad systems return about 5 per cent. to the investor at the start, while those of the larger industrial companies yield 6 per cent. In the hard times of 1913 several big consolidations of public utility companies sold notes to net 7 per cent., and at this time (early in March) the five-year notes of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company (managed by the well-known firm of Stone & Webster) may be had to net from 5.85 per cent. to slightly more than 6 per cent. and the Northern States Power Company is selling three-year obligations to net 6.35 per cent.

Except when investment conditions are unusual, a yield of much more than 6 per cent. may be regarded as insurance against loss of the principal; and when this insurance is over 5 per cent. (yield of 11 per cent.) the risk is evidently very great. Owing to its short

life a note which sells much under par returns an enormous rate of interest. Missouri Pacific notes at one time last year netted 25 per cent. and now net 12 per cent. If they are paid off the speculation will turn out most favorably, and big profits are credited to those who bought notes of the Minneapolis & St. Louis last year at 95, or Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific collateral trust 5s, in 1907, at 59, redeeming them later at 102½. The greatest gamble at the moment is the Boston & Maine notes.

But the readers of this department do not want to speculate, and should confine themselves to the obligations of companies with unimpaired credit, of which one's investment banker can furnish a list. Of course the investor must remember that while he believes he can probably place his money to excellent advantage for a long period after the notes mature, the corporation believes just the opposite, or probably would not be selling notes. Both cannot be right. No one really knows. There are those who do not wish the trouble and annoyance of early reinvestment, but there are others who will need funds in a few years to educate children and for similar purposes, or who desire to diversify their investments in such a way that cash will be available every now and then to take advantage of exceptional opportunities. For such there are attractive interest rates to be had on the notes of companies like the Southern Railway, Canadian Pacific, and other large railroads, and industrial concerns such as the American Locomotive, United Fruit, Union Typewriter, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, as well as many strong but less well-known corporations, including numerous public-utility enterprises.

TYPICAL INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

No. 530. INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND THE TAX LAW

As a subscriber I take advantage of this department to inquire about an item or two in regard to investments in bonds. I wish to know whether, if I purchase a bond in another State, I will have to pay taxes on it in North Carolina—I do not mean the income tax, but State or local taxes. The rate here is 1.4 per cent., and if I have to pay it on bonds, it would reduce the income very materially. I refer to the tax assessor's list, which inquires how much money you have in bank, or at interest, how much personal property, etc. Are there any investments I can make in stocks, bonds, or otherwise, that will not be subject to this tax? If not, it would be better for me to build cottages to rent, as I can make 6 or 7 per cent. on them, after paying the taxes on the property. I note in advertisements that some bonds are exempt from the income tax. My income is short of \$3,000 a year, hence what difference would it make to me whether the bond I bought was exempt from that tax, or not? Would the maker of the bond deduct the income tax before paying the interest, if the bond was not exempt? Does the

Government collect the income tax from all stocks and bonds, either from the maker or the buyer?

The question you raise in regard to the personal property tax is one which proves puzzling, not to say embarrassing, to a great many investors everywhere. The tax laws of North Carolina are more or less typical. In your State, all corporation bonds appear to be taxable, whether they are the obligations of foreign or domestic corporations. Likewise, State and municipal bonds of other States and countries are taxable, leaving in the exempt class United States Government bonds, which are everywhere exempt, the bonds of North Carolina itself, and the bonds of certain drainage districts, which seem to have been made tax-free by special legislation for the period from 1911 to 1925, exclusive. In the category of stocks, the only issues that are exempt are those

of North Carolina corporations doing business within the State.

Strictly from the point of view of income, therefore, it is altogether likely that the investment in rental property would prove more desirable than investment in securities, granting that you are sure of your ability to net as much as 7 per cent. In general, it may be said, however, that it takes special experience and very careful management to make property of the kind you mention yield that much, net.

Have you taken into account, in addition to taxes, the necessary expenditures for depreciation, up-keep, repairs, etc., which usually begin to mount up pretty rapidly after the first few years? Under the new Federal Income Tax law, persons whose incomes are under \$3,000 a year (if unmarried) are exempt, no matter what may be the source of their incomes. It makes no difference, then, as far as this law is concerned, whether such persons hold bonds, on the income from which the obligor corporations covenant to pay the tax, or not. Holders of bonds of all kinds, except municipal bonds, are required to file with their coupons certificates of ownership before the interest can be collected. If, in filing these certificates, the proper exemption is claimed, the coupons are paid at their face value. The Government receives, under the new law, taxes upon the income from all stocks and bonds, excepting, as already suggested, the obligations of the United States and its political subdivisions,—cities, towns, counties, school districts, etc.,—but it does not in all cases receive the tax from the same source. For instance, corporation stocks are exempt in the hands of holders in all cases where the income is under \$20,000 a year. They are made thus exempt, however, for the reason that the corporations themselves, are subject to the tax on their net incomes, so that the stocks are taxed indirectly.

NO. 531. MUNICIPAL, COUNTY, AND TERRITORIAL BONDS

I started in life a very poor boy, and have worked from twelve to fourteen hours a day, saving a little each year until I now have about \$2,000 in banks. Having an ambition to some day, when finances will permit, go in business for myself, I would like to invest in some safe bonds that I could sell at almost any time, and not suffer loss. I would like your opinion on municipal or county bonds as secure investment. I have also been told that there are certain territorial bonds, issued under the direct authority of Congress, which are a good investment. Is this correct? Would you advise me to purchase such bonds, and do you think I would have any trouble in disposing of them?

Looking at the matter from the standpoint of the safety of your capital and the regularity of the income from it, we believe you have been well advised in regard to the municipal, county, and territorial bonds. There are outstanding several issues of the latter securities, duly authorized by Congress, that would undoubtedly prove safe to hold as income investments. In discussing the desirability of such bonds for your purposes, however, it seems necessary to qualify to some extent. You might not find them convertible into cash as readily as circumstances demanded. We are not familiar with conditions in your local market, but bonds of this type that are not particularly well known, except in certain localities, are frequently difficult to sell at just the time the holder desires. Of course, it might be that the banks there, or possibly the dealer who offers the bonds, would be in position to give you the assurance that they

could take them off your hands, whenever you should need the money. If you could get that kind of assurance, we believe they would be desirable bonds for you to own.

If you find that there is likely to be any question about the convertibility of these securities, you might ask your banker if he hasn't something in the municipal class, issued in series,—that is, under a provision calling for the payment of a certain amount of the outstanding bonds each year. It would then be possible for you to select bonds having maturity dates to correspond with your probable needs.

NO. 532. STANDARD OIL STOCK

Several months ago I asked your advice in regard to some proposed investments, and your predictions have proved to be very accurate. I am, therefore, consulting you again on a very different matter. A relative has asked me to advise her about her holdings of Standard Oil stocks. I feel quite incompetent to advise her as to the future of these securities, and how long to hold them. I realize that these stocks are more or less speculative, and this makes it harder for me to advise. I shall welcome any suggestions you may make.

Frankly, we do not know of anyone who does not have to do a great deal of guessing when it comes to looking at the future of the stocks of the former Standard Oil subsidiaries. Many of these companies are furnishing more information about their affairs nowadays than it was the habit of the old parent company to furnish, but the information is still in very abbreviated form, and leaves considerable to be inferred. We think the chances are that these companies,—possibly excepting the so-called "pipe lines," which may eventually be brought under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and have their earnings affected by rate regulation,—will go along, showing large earnings, and we should expect, unless something unexpected were to happen, to see them prove generous to their stockholders, as most of them have since they began to operate independently. We are inclined to advise caution in connection with contemplated purchases of the stocks in the open market for the reason that we do not consider there is enough information available to afford a very accurate measure of what is a fair market value, but to those who hold them we do not hesitate to say that we know of nothing to indicate that they will not continue to be good income producers.

NO. 533. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION BONDS

I see by the market reports that the preferred and common stocks of the International Agricultural Corporation are quoted at very low figures. I have a \$1,000 bond of this company. Please quote me the market price of the bond, and advise me as to which would be the better policy,—to sell, or hold for a better market. Can you tell me the reason for the decline of this security?

These bonds (concerning which we have received a number of inquiries recently) are now quoted at about 69. If we held any of them, we think we should be disposed to exercise patience for a while longer. The company got into an unfortunate position last year by reason of the prevalence of very unsatisfactory trade conditions and a policy of severe price-cutting among the several companies in the field. The current year, however, opened with a much improved outlook for all of them, and we believe there is a possibility of the International Company's situation working out satisfactorily in time.